Wilmington Journal.

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HE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

GELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

om all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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MARRIED.

his city, on Wednesday evening, 22d inst., v. A. A. Watson, D. D., Col. WILLIAM L. d to Mrs. SOPHIA W. BETTENCOURT.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR

BIBLE LYRICS.

Rev. Jno. A. Murray. *The Great Book of ar. The mature product of 30 years study.* lly endorsed by leading clergymen of all ncipal denominations. Extraordinary in- ents to Agents, *of which Commissions are ourt.* Agents already meeting with splen- ccess. Send for descriptive circular, and t, full page, sample engraving. Address ENT, Publisher, 3 Barclay St., New York.

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AND

ERSOLL'S COTTON PRESSES,

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DAWSON, TEEL & HENNING,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

3 30-3m

ANTED.—BEESWAX, GIN- SENG, Dried Fruits, and General Produce.

Southern and Western friends can obtain ighest market rates, and get prompt re- by consigning their Produce to us.

J. CLARKSON GRIFFITH,
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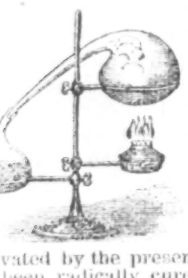
14 33-1m

yer's Sarsaparilla,

OR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely vated by the presence of scrofulous matter, been radically cured in such numerous in- s, in every settlement in the country, that the do not need to be informed here that it is in cases a specific and absolute remedy.

ofulous poison is one of the most destructive es of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt t of the organism undermines the constitution, vites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, ut exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, s to breed infection throughout the body, and on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop ne or other of its hideous forms, either on the e or among the vitals. In the latter, tuber- nay be suddenly deposited in the lungs or or tumors formed in the liver. These facts the occasional use of the *Sarsaparilla* as a ative, advisable.

a mistake to suppose that so long as no erup- or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous These forms of derangement may never , and yet the vital forces of the body be so re- by its subtle agency, as materially to impair ealth and shorten the duration of life. It is a on error, also, that scrofula is strictly heredi- It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, s also engendered in persons born of pure Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious , uncleanliness, and the depressing vices gen- , produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not ed by the most constant and judicious care, ecuharly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, e turbid blood swells the veins with an appar- exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no or condition can depend on immunity from r feel insensible to the importance of an effec- emedy.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring- n, Sore Ears and Eyes, and other eruptive sible forms of the diseases caused primarily by scrofulous infection, the *Sarsaparilla* is so ef- t as to be indispensable. And in the more ealed forms, as in *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart ease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and other ions of the muscular and nervous systems, the *saparilla,* through its purifying power, re- s the cause of the disorder and produces aston- cures.

e sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by achieve these results. It is aided by the ex- s combined with it, of still greater power. So t is this union of healing virtues, *Syphilis* or *ereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by ough a long time is required for subduing these ate maladies by any medicine. *Leucorrhœa hites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female ases* in general, are commonly soon relieved ultimately cured by the invigorating and puri- effect of our *Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism Gout,* often dependent on the accumulations of aneous matters in the blood, have their remedy in this medicine. For *Liver Complaints,* dity, inflammation, abcess, etc., caused by ling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly mmend the *Sarsaparilla.*

is medicine restores health and vigor where no c disease can be distinguished. Its restora- power is soon felt by those who are *Languid, less, Despondent, Sleepless,* and filled with *ous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or who are cted with any other of those affections symp- c of weakness. Many, after taking it for *eral Debility,* have written us of the youth- gor imparted to their nervous system, which t buoyant with that prolific life they thought departed on the advance of age. Others, whose tains of life were always sterile, acknowledge obligations to it for an obvious change.

yer's Ague Cure,

Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fe- r, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, umb Ague, Periodical or Bilious ever, &c., and indeed all the affec- ons which arise from malarious, arsh, or miasmatic poisons.

its name implies, it does *Cure,* and does not Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, , nor any other mineral or poisonous substance ever, it in nowise injures any patient. The ber and importance of its cures in the ague dis- , are literally beyond account, and we believe out a parallel in the history of medicine. Our e is gratified by the acknowledgments we re- e of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, where other remedies had wholly failed.

acclimated persons, either resident in, or elling through miasmatic localities, will be pro- ed by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

r *Liver Complaints,* arising from torpidity e Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating Liver into healthy activity.

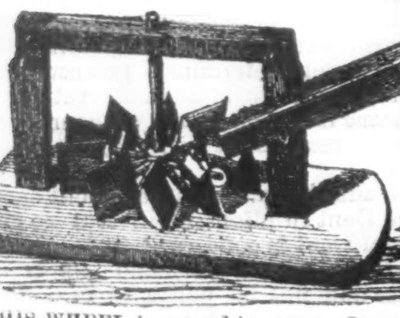
repared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold ound the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Sold in Wilmington by E. Willis, W. H. itt and all Druggists and Dealers every- e. dec 16, 1868—67-eod1w-1tw

WRIGHT'S PATENT SQUARE DISH

WATER WHEEL.



THIS WHEEL is second to none. It utilizes all the water applied, be it more or less. Is aper, simple, powerful, easily transported, can be put in running order at small expense. circulars or further particulars, address

E. H. PECKHAM & CO.,
Box 6711, P. O., New York.

aly 16 23-3m

Superior Court---Bladen County.

drew S. Kemp, Executor of Neill Kelly, vs. W. Kelly, John E. Kelly, N. A. Kelly, Alice Kel- , Lucy J. Kelly, and M. A. Kelly, Heirs at Law Neill Kelly.

PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

appearing to the Court that William A. Kelly, a defendant in this cause, is a resident another State, It is ordered, that publication made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper blished in the city of Wilmington, for six suc- ive weeks, once a week, notifying him to ap- r at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court said county, on the first Monday in November, 9, and show cause, if any he has, why the yer of the petition should not be granted, and t in default thereof, the petition will be heard parte and a decree *pro confesso* will be render- as to him.

Witness, H. P. Crowell, Clerk of the Superior rt for Bladen county, the 16th day of Septem- , 1869.

H. P. CROWELL,
Clerk of the Superior Court.

ept 24 33-6w

Superior Court---Duplin County.

Isaac B. Kelly, Plaintiff.
Against
Spaight Hill,
Cathorn Hill,
Frances Hill,
Buckner L. Hill,
Adolphus G. Moseley, Df'ts.

Order for Service by Publication.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, IT APPEARING from the affidavit of the plaintiff—

I. That the defendant, Spaight Hill, cannot, after diligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That said defendant is not a resident of this State, but has interest in property therein.

It is ordered,

I. That service of the summons be made by publication in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively.

II. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post-office by the said plaintiff, directed to the said defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said plaintiff, and said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office at office in Kenansville, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1869. [Seal]

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court, Duplin County, N. C.

sept 24 33-w6w

Superior Court---Duplin County.

James H. P. Rhodes,
Benjamin F. Rhodes,
Martha E. Rhodes,
By their Guardian,
Alexander D. McGewen, Plt'fs
Against
Spaight Hill,
Calhorn Hill,
Frances Hill,
Buckner Hill,
Adolphus G. Moseley, D'fts.

Order for Service by Publication.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, IT APPEARING from the plaintiffs—

I. That the Defendant, Spaight Hill, cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That said defendant is not a resident of this State, but has an interest in property therein.

It is ordered,

I. That service of summons be made by publication in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., for six weeks successively.

II. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post-office by the said plaintiffs, directed to the said defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said plaintiffs, and said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at office in Kenansville, this 18th September, A. D. 1869. [Seal]

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court, Duplin County, N. C.

sept 24 33-w6w

STATE NEWS

DEAD.—A telegram to a gentleman of this city, announces the death, in New York, on Tuesday, of Mr. Charles W. Graham, formerly of Raleigh.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

The Engineer Corps engaged in surveying the line of the Western Railroad from the Coalfields to Salisbury, completed the survey to this place yesterday. We called on the Corps a few evenings since at their camp before they had reached Salisbury, and found them to be highly intelligent and entertaining gentlemen. We have not seen any of the parties since their arrival, but understand that the distance of the line surveyed is 86 miles. We shall endeavor to get further particulars for our next.—Salisbury *Examiner.*

VOTE ON THE TOWN SUBSCRIPTION.—On Thursday last the people of Fayetteville voted upon the proposition from the town authorities to subscribe $75,000 to the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad. The result was all that the warmest friends of the project could have hoped. Out of 416 votes cast, 414 were *for the subscription;* and one of the two votes cast against it was by a colored man, and through mistake. He says it was his purpose to vote for it, but did not discover the error he committed until too late.

It is with much pleasure we announce this substantially *unanimous vote.* While we believed that a large majority of the qualified voters of the town would be in favor of the subscription, *we* had not expected such unanimity. It certainly speaks well for our people and their determination not to be left behind in the material progress and prosperity of our good old commonwealth. It is believed that the parties proposing to build this Road to Shoe Heel will be speedily on the ground, prepared to push forward the work rapidly. No doubt steps will be taken soon to secure the building of the Road from Shoe Heel to Florence, where we will be in direct communication with Charleston and all other points South and Southwest.

Fayetteville *Presbyterian.*

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—On Wednesday last the Plantation of W. P. Lloyd, Esq., situate about a mile from Tarboro,' and known as "Sand Hill," was sold at public auction, before the Court House door.

The tract contained 1,236 acres and brought the handsome sum of $25,425.00, payable in thirty days. It was knocked down to Judge Howard.

Tarboro' *Southerner.*

STATE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Committee, appointed by the Chatham Educational Association, held September 31st, 1869 it was resolved that the time heretofore fixed for the meeting of a State Educational Convention be changed to October 21st.

This conclusion was arrived at after mature deliberation and a correspondence with many of the leading educators of the State.

All teachers and friends of education are cordially invited to meet at the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind in Raleigh, on Thursday afternoon, October 21st, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a State Educational Convention,

The various Railroads in the State will pass delegates for one fare.

RICHARD WAT YORK.
President of Chatham Educational Association and Chairman ot Committee.
State papers please copy.

Hon. Thomas L. Clingman has been invited to deliver one of the addresses before the Border Agricultural Society, at their annual fair to come off in Danville, next month.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—We have received from the President, the following statistics of the Institution for the present session:

In the School of Latin there are 108 students; Greek 80; Mathematics 142; English Literature 104; Natural Science 100; Modern Languages 45; Metaphysics, Rhetoric and Logic 42; Engineering 4; Divinity 11; Law 18.

In the full classic course for A. B., 78; in course for A. B. substituting German and English Classics for Greek, 5; in the course for graduation in A. M., 2; Bachelor of Science 8; full course in all Schools except Languages, Divinity and Law 18. The remainder in Special Schools or Preparatory.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

INTERESTING TO SHERIFFS.—We publish the following letter from the Public Treasurer to a Sheriff of one of the counties of the State. As the officer to whom the letter is addressed has always faithfully accounted with the Public Treasurer, we refrain from giving his name, lest the charge mentioned in the letter may do him injustice:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1869.

TO THE SHERIFF OF ——— COUNTY:

Dear Sir:—I call your attention to copy of a paragraph of letter just received, and hope the writer is mistaken in supposing you do not perform your duty. I cannot conceive how you can refrain from collecting at least 3 per cent. on premiums, &c., as the law requires:

EXTRACT FROM LETTER RECEIVED BY PUBLIC TREASURER:

"On inquiry I found that although there were a number of Life Insurance Companies who did business in ——— county, that none of them had either paid county or State tax, and I learned from the Agents that it was not their business to look up the Sheriff, and whenever they were called on they would retire."

I enclose copy of letter to W. S. Tomlinson, which was published by me last Spring.

MAY 5th, 1869.

W. L. TOMLINSON, ESQ., BUSH HILL, N. C.

Dear Sir:—I think the plain construction of Sec. 25, Sched. B of the Revenue Act requires that the tax on each Insurance Company not incorporated in this State, doing business therein, shall be at least $400.

If three *per cent.* on the premiums received, &c., exceed $400, then the Company is bound for such three *per cent.*

The Agents of the Companies in the several Counties will pay the Sheriffs three *per cent.* on the premiums, &c. When the return shall be made to the Treasurer, if it shall appear that the aggregate amount paid by all the Agents of any Company does not reach $400, then the difference will be collected by the Treasurer from the principal Agent of the Company.

Very respectfully,
D. A. JENKINS,
State Treasurer.

The Companies must pay one *per cent.* on premiums, &c., received up to 1st April, 1869, and three *per cent.* on the same since that time.

It will be noticed that the tax on Insurance Companies has been transferred from Schedule C. to Shedule B., and hence is payable to the Sheriffs, not to Public Treasurer, as it was last year. If the Sheriff shall suspect that the Insurance Agent will leave the County before accounting with him, he ought to make the Agent give bond and security, conditioned to pay the taxes as required by law.

Very respectfully,
D. A. JENKINS
State Treasurer.

Raleigh *Standard.*

HYMENIAL.—We learn through a friend that Judge R. R. Heath, formerly of North Carolina, but now a resident of Memphis, Tenn., was married a few days ago to Mrs. Brower, from one of the Western counties of this State.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

SMOKE HOUSE ROBBERY.—We learn that Mr. Morton, who lives about eight miles distant from this place, had his smoke-house broken into, a few nights since, and all the meat he had stolen.

Salisbury *Examiner.*

BEAR EXCITEMENT.—The footprints of a bear, it is said, were seen within a few miles of Goldsboro, yesterday morning.—Some daring hunters with a pack of hounds went in pursuit but "bruin" could'nt be found.—Goldsboro *Messenger.*

THE N. C. LAND COMPANY.—This Company is beginning to realize some of the fruits of its energetic and systematic labors in bringing North Carolina lands to the notice of persons in other States desirous of settling farms among us. It has recently effected a number of sales to persons from the North, mostly in the Eastern part of the State, and the number of negotiations for farms is daily enlarging.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

RETURNED FROM HIS BRIDAL TOUR.—We had the pleasure of meeting *en passant* here yesterday morning, Capt. J. B. Andrews, the Superintendent of the Raleigh and Gaston road, who has been for some weeks upon a bridal tour through the Northern States. Capt. A. lately captured the heart and hand of a daughter of the President of the South Carolina railroad.

Weldon *News.*

C. B. F. Catchell, writing from Asheville, N. C., to the New York Tribune, says that he went to Asheville in May last, in search of health, and found what he had sought. He recommends that region, together with the Northwestern part of South Carolina and Northwestern Georgia, as eminently conducive to recovery from pulmonary disease.

THAT MISSISSIPPI LEGACY.—We alluded a few days since to the fact that a Mr. Anthony King, who lately died in Mississippi, left an estate to a sister in this county. The matter has been inquired into by Sheriff Reid, and he now learns that Mr. King who died some time last winter, left a large estate, but the whole amount, with the exception of $1,000, was left to his wife—the $1,000 being bequeathed to Mrs. Louisa Merritt, who is at present a resident of the poor-house of this county, Steps have been taken to obtain this money.—Weldon *News.*

SHARKS IN THE RIVER.—We learn that no less than three large sharks were enclosed in some nets, on Wednesday afternoon, not far from the city. At first the fishermen supposed them to be sturgeon, and one of the men approached the nearest, without any thought of danger. He soon discovered the true species of the fish, for it snapped at him in the voracious manner peculiar to the shark. In their attempt to escape the nets were badly rent. Two of them were at last successful in getting away; but the third was killed after nine loads of shot had been fired into it. This shark was over etght feet long, and would have made small work in snapping off a man's leg or arm.—Newbern *Journal of Commerce.*

A Golden Wedding.

To-day, September 23, is the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of the Rev. N. Talley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Miss Amy Anna Potter. This venerable couple have been spared to see several of their sons arrive not only at the age of manhood, but to be distinguished ornaments to the professions which they had selected. There will be a family gathering to-day—several generations being present to celebrate that uncommon event—a golden wedding.—Columbia *Phœnix.*

The German Princess in New Orleans—She Still Sells Lager—Letters from Suitors and Sympathizers—Immense Elevation of Her Royal Highness in Public Estimation.

Some time since, says the New Orleans Picayune of August 25, a brief allusion was made to a pretty waiter girl in the Pavilion, of this city, who claimed to be the daughter of a German prince. It was not supposed, at the time, that the sympathy excited in her behalf would be so widespread and profound. Yet, so it is, and little Zera Brown, the name she is known by now, has suddenly grown into a heroine. The press have espoused her cause, the annals of her home have been searched, and more than one Northern journal has ruthlessly lopped off this tender shoot of the genealogical tree. Nevertheless, the pretty Zera still smiles and courtesies and dispenses flowing lager, and her sympathizers still write to the "Pic." about her, seeking information and expressing sympathy. Some of these letters breathe the true spirit knight errantry, and that the readers of the Pic. may know that Sir Launcelots still survive—that the spirit of ancient Leanders still warm modern breasts, some extracts from these Quixotic epistles are subjoined.

The first received was from New York, dated July 20. Says:

"I'm an Englishman and have recently emigrated to this country. I am on my way to Georgia, where I design making my home, and am married and childless. If the young princess will permit me I will adopt her into my family. She shall be my daughter and never shall her cruel father regain possession of her person or interfere with her peace and happiness. If she accepts my offer I will send the means to defray her expenses to Georgia."

This evidently is the outpouring of a venerable heart alive to human woes and sympathizing in the distress of mankind. It, however fails to touch the tender chord that vibrates to the sentiment expressed in the following extract. The letter from which it is taken is dated July 25, and hails from Portland, Maine:

"I saw that piece about the 'Princess,' and almost cried when I read it. If I can help it she shant sell beer any longer. I am a wagonmaker by trade, and am worth $600. As the 'Princess'' husband is dead she can't have any objection to marrying, and as she did marry a soldier, what's the reason she can't marry a wagonmaker?—Mr. Reporter, please talk to her about it, and if she's favorably inclined I'll come on."

This gushing episode was succeeded by another from Kankakee, Ill., dated the 30th of the same month. It says:

"I propose to raise a subscription for Her Highness and buy her a big palace, and let her have plenty of horses and servants, and live like she used to in the old country. Five dollars apiece will do it.—We can raise $500 here in Kankakee, and I know Chicago will give almost a million. Now, what do you say, Mr. Reporter?"

The next in the series is dated in that sequestered village of the Mississippi, St. Louis, August 2. It is of an amatory character, and says:

"If the blooded girl will come up here, she can take the kinks out of anything in these parts. Blame me if she couldn't marry old Lucas himself, and Taylor, up here on Fifth Street, would jump at her. Anyhow, I'd like to open a correspondence with her, and would be glad if you'd write to me and let me know what she says."

But in the last, dated Waupun, Wis., August 22, the Princess finds a relative.—The writer asks for her address, and says:

"She shall be placed beyond the reach of want and the iron grasp of her tyrant father. For rather than she should fall into his hands I would furnish her means to travel to the utmost ends of the earth."

There's enthusiasm for you; but the writer proceeds:

"She has a relative here—a student in a Northern university. But you will please not mention the fact to her, for fear she may think it an emissary of her father, and run away."

The writer then proceeds to arrange a correspondence, assuring the reporter that he has the most honorable intentions.

Women of the South.

Mr. Peabody, in a few days, will have presented to him a very interesting petition, drawn up by a daughter of Alabama, numerously signed by women of the South, and presenting their condition since the war, and in consequence of the disasters of the war. The spirit shown is worthy of all praise, and contrasts favorably with much of the political feminine clamor in this section of the country. The petition in question estimates that the war took off no less than 35,000 strong men in Alabama alone, each of whom, before the war, was the sole support of at least one woman. What is true of Alabama is equally true of other States; and the great loss of life and means of support presented in this form can at once be comprehended.—*N. Y. Exprsss.*

Attempted Elopement of one of Brigham Young's Daughters.

A Salt Lake correspondent of the Chicago Tribune relates that one of Brigham Young's daughters recently fell in love with a handsome young Gentile, and an elopement to a land of liberty was planned. Relays of horses were stationed along the road, and late one night the lover proceeded in a buggy to a place near the premises of Brigham, where the lady was to meet him, and they were to begin their flight. The old man had got wind of the affair, however, and just as the damsel was about to join her waiting lover, several policemen seized her, and putting her into Brigham's family carriage, which was promptly at hand, she was driven back to the paternal home, to await there the destiny that Mormonism has in store for her.

Bishop Stevens Married.

The Right Reverend Bishop Stevens, (Episcopal,) of the Pennsylvania Diocese, was married last week, at Wilkesbarre, to Miss Anna, daughter of Hon. John N. Conyngham, one of the most prominent lay Episcopalians in Pennsylvania. It is added that there is a spark of romance in the affair. The good bishop is no longer young, but when he was quite severely injured, a year or two ago, by an accident near Wilkesbarre, he was an inmate, for several weeks, of Mr. Conyngham's hospitable house, where he was tenderly nursed by the family, and by none more so than by Miss Anna.

Mob Law.

The presence of a prostitute becoming objectionable to the people of North Kingsville, Ashtabular county, Ohio, the other day, they compelled her and a male companion to undress, and then applied to them a coat of tar, chaff and gravel, and paraded them around the town, and left them outside its limits. Very virtuous, indeed, is the town of North Kingsville.

Mrs. Secretary Rawlins.

The exertions to raise a fund for the benefit of the widow of the late Secretary of War meet with a ready response from the South. Speaking of Mrs. Rawlins, a Mississippi paper remarks:

"There will be a very general feeling of sympathy in the South for this afflicted lady. During the war she resided at Vicksburg, Miss., as a friend in the family of Mrs. Lum, a prominent citizen of that place. Her maiden name was Hurlbert, if we remember correctly. She was greatly admired and respected by all of the Confederate officers who were visitors of the house. Pleasant and winning in manner, the charms of her society and her manifold courtesies and kindness to all of them will be remembered by those who were among the many who were cheered by her kindness and elegant hospitality. Among the throng of her admirers was a brave young officer belonging to Withers's battalion of artillery, C. S. A., who awakened a deeper feeling than friendship in her who was doomed to hear of his death out on the lines shortly afterward, during the last memorable siege. When General Grant, with the late General Rawlins as chief of staff, entered Vicksburg, Mr. Lum's house was occupied. Here it was she met her late husband, who, touched by her great worth and charming qualities, subsequently offered himself and was accepted. All the Southern officers who were at Vicksburg will bear testimony to the undeviating courtesy of General Rawlins in his intercourse with them, and his afflicted widow will now have their heartiest sympathy in her great bereavement."

The Bishop of Exeter.

Henry Phillpotts, D. D., died in London on Saturday, aged 91 years. He was the son of a hotel keeper of Gloucester, England, and was born in that city May, 1778. He was educated in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and took his degree of B. A. in 1795, and his degree of M. A. in due course, in Magdalen College. In 1804 he married Miss Surtee, a niece of Lady Eldon, and became one of the chaplains of the late Dr. Barrington, Bishop of Durham, in 1806. Three years afterwards he was made prebendary of Durham Cathedral, and held the cure of one of the larger parishes in that city ten years, when he was preferred to the Stanhope. In 1829 he took his degree of D. D., and in 1828 entered into his famous controversy with Dr. Butler. In 1828 he was appointed to the deanery of Chester, and in the following year, at the instance of the Duke of Wellington, was made Bishop of Exeter, in which position he continued until his death.

The "Third Party" Fiasco in South Carolina.

The views of our cotemporaries of the State press on the question of the formation of the "Third Party," have now been pretty thoroughly ventilated, and it is safe to say that the movement has been effectually throttled at its birth. This is reluctantly admitted even by the Orangeburg News, a paper which, while upholding republican principles, has not hesitated to express its unqualified disgust at the rottenness and rascality which pervade the Radical party organization in our State.—Heretofore it has been rather sanguine in regard to the "Third Party" project; but in its last issue, in a leader headed "The End of the whole Matter," it reviews the attitude of the press of the State, and wisely and gracefully concludes to give up the whole scheme as impracticable.

Charleston *News.*

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Sept. 13.

Sir John Franklin.

The Record Found on the Beach at Buenaventura.

We have received the following communication by express from a party in San Buenaventura, who signs his name and is vouched for by a respectable firm in this city as an honest, reliable man. The communication reads as follows:

NEWS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN,

Found on the beach at San Buenaventura, on the 30th of August last, a document measuring thirteen by ten inches, much mutilated, requesting the finder to forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty at London, or to the British Consul at the nearest point. This request is printed in six commercial languages. The margin and every vacant portion of it has been filled up with writing relating to Sir John Franklin and his party, and was evidently cast to the waves in latitude 69 degrees, 37m. and 42s., and long. 98 degrees 4m. and 5s. It gives an account of the desertion of the ships Erebus and Terror. At the same time of the desertion the party numbered one hundred and five souls, under the command of F. R. M. Crozier, and succeeded in getting as far south as the latitude and longitude mentioned above. Here they found relics of the late Sir John Ross. The document states that Sir John Franklin and party wintered at Beechy Island in 1846-7, in latitude 74 degrees 43m. and 28s., and longitude 91 degrees 35m. and 15s., having descended Wellington Channel to latitude 77 degrees, and returned by the west side of Cornwallis Island. It also states that Sir John Franklin died on the 11th of June, 1847. It contains accounts of many interesting incidents connected with the expedition, which will be made known hereafter. The document was found by James Daly, of the firm of Daly & Rodgers, lumber merchants, San Buenaventura.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, Sept. 8, 1869.

That the document referred to above may have been found on the beach at San Buenaventura, in a bottle or otherwise, is entirely probable; the next question relates to its authenticity and value. So far as its contents are given by our correspondent, they tell us nothing but what McClintock's voyage discovered as long ago as 1850, in relation to the abandonment of the Erebus and Terror, except that the records found by McClintock put the date of the abandonment in April, 1848, and did not say Sir John had died. The person who found the document, if he believes it is not a hoax, will send it to the British Consul in this city, and transcribe its full contents for publication. Meanwhile we give his statement for what it is worth. Possibly some ingenious wag has taken a hint from Hugo's *L'Homme qui Rit,* the plot of which turns on the discovery of a bottle containing a wonderful revelation, twenty years after it had been thrown into the sea by a sinking crew.

"Leaf by Leaf the Roses Fall."

We do not mean to be sentimental, as the above heading would indicate. But we rise to protest against the following article which we find in a late number of the New York Times:

It has long been suspected, if not positively known, that the picturesque story of Sir Isaac Newton having been led to the discovery of the law of gravitation by the fall of an apple, was as baseless as many of the other fine traditions of genius. We fear it will now have to be finally consigned to the limbo of slaughtered fictions. A remarkable manuscript of Newton has come to light, in which he himself gives an account to a friend of the origin of his great discovery, and not a word occurs to show that the fall of an apple had anything to do with it. In bidding a kindly farewell to this venerable marvel who will refuse to drop a tear to its memory?

Ever since we arrived at man's estate, some officious scribbler has been knocking out of our head the lesson crammed into it by applying birch and other instrumentalities. Sadly we have learned that things taught as truths, sacred almost as the teachings of Holy Writ, were nothing but a pack of lies. We worshipped as a boy, a revolutionary hero. He turned out to be a British spy. A Yankee history taught our youthful mind that we whipped the British at Bunker Hill. We subsequently learned that, notwithstanding the monument, there was no fight at Bunker's Hill, and that in the fights near by on Breed's Hill, we were outrageously thrashed and routed by the Britishers. For twenty years we were ready and anxious to make affidavit that Gen. Jackson fought the battle of New Orleans behind cotton bales. We saw pictures of the bags in a geography and painted them sky blue. Alas! it turned out that that there was not a bag of cotton on the ground, and we began to doubt if there was such a place as New Orleans or such a man as General Jackson.—An ancient schoolmarm taught us that Gen. Washington was the greatest and purest of men. A Yankee biographer has insulted us by publishing that he was a proud, stupid aristocrat, who was in the habit of cursing like a sailor. We still hang to a few of the traditions, and we warn all trespassers against foraging on them. We believe that a tea kettle gave the idea to the inventor of steam; that Franklin developed electricity with a kite and a key; and that George Washington did cut the cherry tree, and did not tell a lie about it.

P. S.—We do not believe that this is the "best Government the world ever saw."

Columbus *Sun.*

Letter from General Lee.

LEXINGTON, VA., September 13, 1869.

Dear Sir,—I have had the honor to receive your invitation to attend as an honorary member of the Commercial Convention to assemble at Louisville on the 12th of October next. The important measures proposed to be considered by the Convention will attract the earnest attention of the whole country, and, I feel assured, will receive the calm deliberation which so momentous a subject as the advancement of the interests of all the States, and the development of the wealth and resources of each, require from American citizens. If we turn to the past history of the country and compare our material condition with that of our forefathers when they undertook, in the face of difficulties which surrounded them, its organization and establishment, it would seem to be an easy task for us to revive what may be depressed, and to encourage what may be languishing in all the walks of life. We shall find it easy if we will cherish the same principles and practice the same virtues which governed them. Every man, however, must do his part in this great work. He must carry into the administration of his affairs industry, fidelity and economy, and apply the knowledge taught by science to the promotion of agricultures, manufactures, and all industrial pursuits. As individuals prosper communities will become rich, and the avenues and depots required by trade and commerce will be readily constructed. In my particular sphere I have to attend to my proper business, which occupies so much of my attention that I have but little time to devote to other things. I am unable, therefore, to accept your kind invitation, but am happy in the belief that the enlightened delegates that will be present at the Convention will do all that can be done for the good of the country.

Thanking you for the kind manner in which your invitation has been extended, I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE.

Colonel *Blanton Dnncan,* Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

Cotton Tax Claims.

The Macon (Geo.) Telegraph has seen a circular from Washington which states that it is now certain that the entire Supreme Bench, with one exception, are of the opinion that the cotton tax was unconstitutional, and will have to be refunded. A case is to be made in court next December and no doubt is felt about the ultimate result. It is further said that a company is being organized in New York with a capital of five or ten millions to buy up these claims, and that parties are now selling them for a song, when they are worth their face. Planters and others, who have paid this tax, are earnestly advised not to part with their claims for the present. No doubt they will be collected at the proper time, at a very moderate percentage.

A Minister Murdered in the Pulpit.

While Rev. Mr. Perry, a local Methodist preacher, was addressing a congregation at Columbia, Brazona county, Texas, on the evening of the 8th instant, six armed desperadoes entered the church and fired at and killed him instantly. Rev. Mr. Hardwell, the minister in charge, who was sitting in the pulpit, was knocked down by one of the ruffians. but as he is a very powerful man, he rallied and took the weapon away from his assailant. The assassins then ran out of the house. Seventy freedmen armed themselves and mounted in hot pursuit, with instructions from the United States marshal to bring the ruffians back, dead or alive. A terrible state of affairs is said to exist in that section of the country.

Democratic Prospects in Pennsylvania.

Letters from reliable sources in Pennsylvania say that the prospect of a Democratic triumph on the 13th of October was never better. The change in the local ticket in Philadelphia has very materially strengthened the State ticket. Forney says that the full Republican vote must be polled, to save the State. It is well known that there are several thousand disaffected Republicans who will not vote for Geary, and whose absence from the polls will in itself insure a Democratic triumph. Commissioner Delano speaks at a Radical meeting at Harrisburg on Saturday. He will be absent two weeks on an electioneering tour, but it is not learned that he will deduct his own salary as he deducts those of his own clerks for being late to their duties or temporarily absent during the day from their office.

Oysters—the delicious bivalve—will soon *crawl* all around us.

Speech of Judge Dent in Mississippi.

Judge Dent addressed a large assemblage at Corinth, Miss., Saturday, during which he said there were two parties at present in Mississippi. One was known as the "bitter enders" or "extremists," the other as the National Republican Union Party. The former, led by Tarbell, Ames, Alcorn & Co., wanted to disfranchise the white people, while the party he belonged to was in favor of universal suffrage and amnesty. One hundred and fifty colored persons were present, and these he urged in the strongest terms not to be antagonistic to the people of the South.—Many men from the North were contending that it was through their efforts the colored race had freedom. Such was not the fact. Gen Grant and other distinguished soldiers and statesmen had declared that it was only a circumstance of war; that it was never intended to give the colored man his freedom until it became a war necessity. Neither was it intended to give them the right to vote until it became a political necessity in the work of reconstruction. He closed his address by calling on those assembled to support the men who were in favor of peace throughout Mississippi and the entire country, and who were in favor of equal rights to all. The conservative republicans held a ratification meeting at Jackson, Miss., on Monday. A number of speeches were made.

Superiority of the South Over the West.

Under this head the Charleston *News* presents the following interesting facts:

The value of lands is determined by the money worth of their products per acre. Thus, in the absence of speculation and other disturbing influences, determines the price of the farm lands. A comparison of the average yield to the acre in the Northwest and South, will show, therefore, the relative value of the land in the two sections, and, incidentally, their relative prosperity. For the purpose of this comparison, we show the average yield to the acre of the most valuable staples in several States the material for the calculation being taken by a correspondent from the report of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington.

We find that Illinois yields corn to the value of $16 32 an acre, wheat at $22 45 and barley at $28 50 per acre. Kansas yields corn at $26 64, wheat at $19 80, and barley at $25 92 per acre. Missouri yields corn at $16 95, wheat at $24 80, and barley at $30 80 per acre. Turning to the South we find that Virginia yields a higher average of corn than Illinois—say $17 60, also tobacco at $86 25 per acre.—North Carolina yields tobacco at $112 79 per acre. Louisiana and Mississippi yield sugar cane at $200 per acre, South Carolina and Georgia yield rice at $95, and Sea Island cotton at $140 per acre. And the twelve cotton States yield upland cotton at an average of $60 per acre.

The value of the lands of the West is really far more speculative than intrinsic, and heretofore they have advanced in price with great rapidity, not on account of their superior productiveness, but because there was a vast tide of immigration pouring into the United States which always flowed towards the West and rapidly filled up the country. Each immigrant brought with him from Europe some gold, which contributed largely towards forming the capital of the Western States. There can be now no doubt that our old institution of slavery discouraged immigration, and so impeded the material progress of the South. But now that slavery is dead, there is an open chance for the competition of free labor, and as soon as our political affairs are well settled, confidence will be established and immigrants will pour into our section and soon raise our lands to their true value, which is really greater than the value of lands in the West.

A Spicy Postmaster.

There is in the State of Nebraska a post-office established at an "aromatic" point named Pepperville. The name is suggestive of something above the ordinary degree of warmth, and to fill the position of presiding genius required the host to be equally fiery as the location named.—Several applicants have already submitted claims before the department pay the position, among whom was one bearing the singular cognomen of Strong Pepper.—This named applicant had certainly a recommendation in his name, if not his supporters, and was on Tuesday commissioned to preside as postmaster over the aforesaid village of Pepperville. If Strong Pepper is not capable of collecting and distributing the mails in Pepperville, who has a stronger claim to the position?

Canada Confederation.

In the course of a few weeks a proposition will be made to the government of Prince Edward's Island by the government of Canada in regard to the terms on which that island will be received into the confederacy. Newfoundland is also agitated by the confederation discussion. The Unionists are well organized, and have a large part of the press in their favor. They have issued a campaign paper and look forward with confidence to victory at the election. The anti-Unionists are not idle. Their steamer has made trips about the colony carrying anti-Union speakers, and no labor is spared to defeat the confederation.

The Louisiana Sugar Crop.

Great complaints are made in most parts of the parish of the smallness and backwardness of the cane. A few planters will make as much sugar to the hand as they made last year, some as high as ten hogsheads and even more, but many who expected to make heavy crops will hardly pay expenses. The scarcity of hands on the large plantations is a serious drawback to their crops and their success. Many were unable to lay by their crops in a condition that would secure more than half the yield that good cultivation would have secured.—*Planters' Banner,* 18th.

MARRIED,

At Christ Church, in Raleigh, on the evening of the 23d inst., by Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., Col. J. W. HINSDALE, of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss ELLEN, daughter of Maj. Jno. Devereux, of that city.

DIED.

In this city, on the 25th inst., Mrs. BARBARA DORSCHER, consort of the late C. Dorscher.

In Portsmouth, Va., on the 21st inst., of cerebral congestion, Captain JAMES W. RIDDICK, in the 26th year of his age.

In New York City, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., Capt. CHARLES MONTROSE GRAHAM, late of Newbern, N. C., in the 32d year of his age.

In this city, Sept. 24th, HENRY BARZILLAI, child of David G. and Julia A. Worth, aged four years.

Entered into Paradise on the 20th day of September, 1869, JOHN WASHINGTON, infant son of Major John W. Graham and Rebecca B., his wife, aged one year, one month and eight days.

"I believe in the Communion of Saints."

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1869.

VOLUME NINETEEN.

To-day THE DAILY JOURNAL enters upon its nineteenth *annual* volume. Never in its long and varied history has it been more prosperous. Identified with the growth of Wilmington, its advertising columns are regarded abroad as the index of the business of the city. It has been the object of the Editors to make it a truthful and worthy exponent of the commercial and financial prosperity of Wilmington.

In politics THE JOURNAL has been honest, consistent and bold—yielding prejudices, feelings and sympathies for the common good, but contending for every inch of ground where principles have been assailed. Its destiny and its affections interwoven with the prosperity of the South, its efforts have been and will be to protect the welfare of her people.

The promotion of the commercial and agricultural improvement of this city and section; the advancement of education and the defense of the rights of the people, will continue to be the subjects of the jealous care of the Editors. Encouraged by past support, THE DAILY JOURNAL enters upon the nineteenth year of its existence in the full vigor of manhood, with brilliant prospects for the future and with full determination to do right, without regard to consequences.—*Daily Journal 28th.*

Reconstruction.

"Governor Reed, of Florida, is at his home in Wisconsin." A simple announcement like this, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which we find "going the rounds" in our exchanges, tells all that could be told in a volume of the atrocities of Radical reconstruction. Here is a fellow whose "home" is in Wisconsin—his interests there—his sympathies all with the people of the Northwest—who, some few months ago, seized his carpet-bag, migrated to Florida, and by negro votes and tyrannical Federal interference, is set to rule a State in the prosperity and welfare of whose people he has not the remotest interest. And this "Governor Reed" is only a fair sample of the thousands of carpet-baggers who have descended upon the South, like a swarm of Egyptian locusts, to devour the substance of the land. The people of the South have reason to thank Heaven that at length the day approaches when many more of these fellows will be permitted to go "home" to Wisconsin and elsewhere.

"Democratic."

In copying editorially the views of the Philadelphia *Age*, one of the leading Democratic papers of this country, endorsing the Dent movement in Mississippi, the *Morning Star* of this city adds:

> This is what some of the Southern oracles call "sacrificing principle." We think it sacrificing *prejudice* in order to defeat the most corrupt political organization that ever disgraced civilization. The Mississippians are *right*, "Democratic" authority to the contrary notwithstanding.

We copy the above extract not to provoke discussion but to call attention to the closing sentence as calculated to plant the seeds of future discord and trouble.—We would ask our cotemporary upon what does he base the charge contained in the closing words? What "Democratic" authority denounces the Mississippians as *wrong?* Our exchange list embraces the leading Democratic papers, North and South, and one and all, so far as we have observed, endorse the "Dent movement" as heartily as does the *Age*. We have before us several of the leading Democratic papers of Mississippi, and all of them are ardent in support of Judge Dent and the National Republican ticket. We trust that the *Star's* lick was directed at some offending party or parties, and not a Quixotic tilt at the shadow of old prejudices which should be forgotten.

North Carolina Railroad.

We publish with pleasure the following letter from President SMITH in reply to our article of the 24th instant. Whether or not we are "good authority in all of the complications attending the management of the great Railroad system of the State," if our comments can always elicit full, pleasant and candid discussions upon questions in the management of our railroads of great public interest, we are satisfied that the people and the roads will be benefited. It is for this purpose alone that we have approved or disapproved the acts of our railroad officials.

We were honest in our approval of the general management of President SMITH. We have had occasion to pass over his road several times during the past Summer, and we believe him to be an earnest, active and attentive officer, and, if he has erred to the disadvantage of his road in some particulars, we believe it has been from a prejudice to Eastern and Southeastern North Carolina, which, for some reason or other, seems to possess many of the Radical politicians of the Central part of the State, from the Governor down to the Keeper of the Capitol. To this prejudice also we attribute the unnecessary but powerless fling at our city in the following letter. We can assure President SMITH that while we claim the right, in view of our large pecuniary interest in the North Carolina Railroad, as well as our interest as citizens of the State, to criticise the management of that great work and to claim that it should not be operated hostile to our city and section, unless the interests of the Road and this city come in conflict, his intimations that they indicate a "want of energy and early decay" is as unwarranted as it is unfounded.

In the face of President SMITH's modest intimation that we ought not to 'speak of war in the presence of Hannibal,' we propose to look at some of the calculations which he submits and cite facts which he cannot refute. We have referred to the Tariff of the North Carolina Railroad under date of September 1st, 1869, on which we find that the rates upon second-class freights, in which class Onions are included, are sixty-three cents per one hundred pounds from Hillsboro' to Goldsboro', and thirty-five cents from Hillsboro' to Raleigh. This makes the freight on the one thousand two hundred and twenty one pounds of Onions seven dollars and sixty-nine cents to Goldsboro', and four dollars and twenty-seven cents to Raleigh, a difference of three dollars and forty-two cents, and not ninety-seven cents, as calculated in the letter. Major SMITH must have left this calculation to some careless clerk.

Again: By reference to Tariff of Freights on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, we find vegetables in the fourth class, and the rate from Pikeville to Wilmington is thirty-five cents per one hundred pounds. So that the freight on one hundred and twenty-two pounds of onions would be four dollars and twenty-seven cents, and not nine dollars and sixteen cents, as calculated by President SMITH.

Again: The North Carolina Railroad charges upon salt from Wilmington forty cents per sack from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, a distance of two hundred and twenty-three miles, while upon the same salt the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad receives only fifteen cents for eighty-four miles, which is considerably cheaper, as may be seen by a simple calculation. Maj. SMITH's attempt to compare *local* with *through* rates is not fair nor candid. We find by comparison of the *local* rates upon the two roads, that his road receives thirty-two cents per sack for salt for fifty-four miles, while the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad for fifty-five miles, under classified head of fifty miles, receives forty cents for single sacks, with deduction of five cents per sack by the car load.

Again: Notwithstanding the low rates of freight to which President SMITH boasts he has reduced our "staple articles," we can tell him that freight is being shipped from this city to Charlotte, via Columbia, S. C. *It is carried across the Cape Fear river, over three railroads, into a neighboring State, over a longer route, and delivered in Charlotte cheaper than by the North Carolina Railroad.* So it seems that our neighbors in South Carolina are better friends to us even than President SMITH. He can figure upon this last proposition, and we will be glad to publish his explanation, for any satisfactory solution of it will, or ought to be, gratifying to the Stockholders of his Road and to the people of North Carolina generally.

President SMITH writes as follows:

COMPANY SHOPS, Sept. 26th, 1869.
Editors Wilmington Journal,
Wilmington, N. C.

DEAR SIRS:—In your paper of 24th inst, you attack the management of the North Carolina Railroad Company, and accuse us of making unjust discrimination in freights against Wilmington. I deny the charge, and defy contradiction by any tariff now in operation on this Road.

How are the facts as regards the case you allude to? On 1221 pounds onions from Hillsboro' to Wilmington our charge to Goldsboro' would be $7 20 cents. On the same to Norfolk via Raleigh our charge from Hillsboro' to Raleigh, a distance of 40 miles, would be $6 23, a difference of (97) ninety-seven cents. Ninety-seven cents, then, is all we charge for hauling 1221 pounds onions from Raleigh to Goldsboro'.

You will see at once we could not afford to transport them for less. The question arises, if we get $6 23 from Hillsboro' to Raleigh, a distance of 40 miles, what should we get to Goldsboro', a distance of 88 miles, charging the same per mile? It is evident it would be $13 70. You will see at once if we discriminate at all it is greatly in favor of your city.

Again, Messrs. Editors: You seek to make a comparison between the North Carolina Railroad and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. As to the respective charges of each we claim to favor your city more than your own road. For instance take the charge on 1221 pounds onions from Pikeville to Wilmington, a distance per tariff of 90 miles, would be $9 16. You will see by this that our charges are less per mile from our local stations than the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad charges from their local stations.

To prove to you that we wish to do all we can to build up your city by furnishing your customers cheap transportation for your staple articles, I will give the following figures: We charge on molasses per hhd. from Goldsboro' to Boon Hill, Selma and Stallings, $1 50; Raleigh $2; Hillsboro' $4 25, and to Charlotte $5. While we only charge 40 cents per sack on salt from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, 223 miles, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company charges 40 cents per sack from Wilmington to Warsaw, a distance of only 50 miles. You will observe by this that we are better friends to your city than your own road.

While, Messrs. Editors, we concede to your great sagacity and ability in editing and publishing a newspaper, we are not prepared to accept you as good authority in all of the complications attending the management of the great Railroad system of the State. We think every road should be worked first for its own success, and secondly for the benefit of all the people of the State, regardless of cities, towns or hamlets, and I assure you, when a city or a road complains that discriminations are made against them, and give that as a reason why they are not more flourishing, is a true indication of want of energy and early decay.

Many thanks for your complimentary allusions to myself personally and officially,

I am yours truly,
W. A. SMITH, President.

The Gold Excitement.

In order that our readers may know something of the great excitement in Wall street and how these things are conducted, we have made the following pretty free extracts from the money article of the New York *World*, the day after the great panic.

THE BATTLE BEGUN.

This attack upon the stocks was but preliminary to the great struggle that was to take place in the Gold Room. The bears in stocks left the stock market and transformed themselves into bulls, and soon turned up in the Gold Room, with all the paraphernalia of bulls, heads erect and defiant and horns in the air. No sooner had they made their appearance there than they commenced pitching in, tossing gold up and cutting up all manner of pranks, in which they appeared to take great delight. The bulls in stock transferred themselves into bears, and came up to meet the bulls with great courage and confidence. The tossing power of the bulls was at first too much for the bears. They could not resist the sharp horns of the bulls—they were too powerful for them. For a few moments the bears were seen dropping down in all directions, gored and bleeding, by too close contact with the horns of the bulls. The bears becoming frightened, almost stopped growling. Gold then commenced jumping from 143 up. It soon was announced at 148, then at 150, next moment after at 155, then at 160, and soon after at 162. Here the struggle became fierce; the bears had recovered from the first tussle and began to pitch in, selling gold to the bulls at 160. Brown Brothers made their appearance at this moment with one million of gold; the price jumped down to 139½, but immediately on the next quotation went back to 160, 161, and 162. Here the struggle became more desperate than ever. The bears became furious, roared and pitched in at a fearful rate, with great doubts which would be worsted. In the midst of this struggle a rumor went flying through the street that the government had loaned the English house of Baring Brothers five millions; following this came an offer from Duncan & Sherman to sell from three to thirty millions; then the report that the government would sell four millons of gold to-morrow.

TURN IN THE TIDE.

At this point a rumor, which proved to be correct, was put in circulation by the bears that a despatch had been received by the Assistant Treasurer in this city, from Secretary Boutwell, ordering the sale to-day of four millions of gold and the purchase of four millions of bonds.

Had the room been struck by lightning the bulls could not have been more astonished. The fight was all taken out of them; they dropped their heads, covered up their horns, and beat a hasty retreat. A moment later it was announced that Gould, Martin & Co. had failed. As the news spread that gold had fallen to 130, there was a rush of excited men through Wall street beyond all precedence. Men were flying back and forth in all directions, some for the Gold Room, others to the different offices, in a state of excitement bordering upon frenzy. In this rush they would run against each other, knock off each other's hats, jump over carts, and did not appear to heed anything. It was a stampede which beat the famous Bull Run rout. Some were anxious to ascertain whether the report was true or not, others were rushing to carry the news to their firms. It would seem that all the bankers and brokers in Wall street and Broad street were engaged in a foot race, and not particular which way they ran, or who they knocked over in their flight. It was every man for himself and the devil for the hindmost. Any number of excited individuals found themselves sprawling in the streets or on the sidewalks as the result of the collision.

LIST OF THE WOUNDED.

Among the firms which closed their doors after this conflict are those of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., who ask until to-day to see how they stand: Belden & Co., A. G. Speyers & Co., P. H. Williams, Jr., Galwaye, Hunter & Co., Chase, McClure & Co., S. M. Wallis, William Heath & Co. Some of these will in all probability prove permanent failures, especially those who gave bids on verbal orders of the managers.

EXPERIENCE OF A FORLORN HOPE.

During the excitement, Mr. Speyers announced that "he had received an anonymous note containing a threat to shoot him; but he would now offer 160 for one or five millions of gold—let the man who wants to shoot come on if he dares." Three minutes later he was retreating from the room, completely annihilated, and returned to his office, where he had to shut his doors and refuse to take the gold which he had bought. He subsequently made a statement in the board that his bids were made on verbal orders of James Fisk, Jr., and those of the day previous were made upon orders of Mr. Belden, and that his inability to make his contracts good arose from the fact that neither of these parties had given him any margin.

SCENES ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

At such times the human aspect on Wall street is not flattering to civilization. Probably in no other condition of excitement do men in masses so entirely give themselves up to passion, and so outrageously and recklessly exhibit their animal propensities. The scenes at a gambling table where the lowest desperadoes gather, is not so noisy, so violent, so repulsive to the better instincts of the man, as the riot in the Gold Room. It exceeds in frenzy and earnestness the sacking of a city. Men at a prize fight do not so utterly forget themselves. A pack of wolves, famished and furious, suddenly coming upon blood is the nearest approach to the howling fight of these men over the precious metal. One is to understand that the financial emeute affects the entire commercial interests of the adjacent streets—Smaller and connected interests are for the moment paralyzed, and men leave their counting-rooms and offices, and stores and crowd into Broad and New streets, where they stand wedged in a dense mass, glaring with strained eyes, as they might do at an execution, up to the dial which marks the fluctuations in price. It is true the crowd at an execution is good natured, and has its pleasant banter and rough jokes, for there it is only a human life that is to be extinguished; and it is true that here the crowd holds its breath and shuts its teeth hard, and looks up with a deep, painful anxiety, for this is a question of gold. New street is utterly shut against all travel by anxiety. To get into the Gold Room from either the Broad street or rear entrance is more dangerous than getting into a burning building. The steps, narrow passages, and little vestibules are solidly occupied. Men are hanging on to the iron railings, standing on their toes to look in at the windows, fighting their way with abstracted exasperation in and out, men who, anywhere else and at any other time, you would regard as gentlemen ready to sacrifice their own comfort for the convenience of a fellow, push and pull and scream and trample upon all in their way—rabid with the gold excitement and blind to everything but the all-important crisis at hand. Once into the passage in a wicked maniacal crew, with no room to breathe the dense distracted air you may hear, what seems to be the screeches of the damned; it is only the operators in the Gold-Room, but it exceeds in wild dissonant intensity an orgie of fiends. Men are figting to get in, begging to get in; men are fighting their way out. You can hear nothing but one shrill, poignant, horrible clamor of throats, and the policeman at the door, cross and almost crazed, requires all his strength to keep his feet. Once in the room, what a scene meets the eye. If the place were a black hole from which God's blessed air had been utterly excluded, and these five hundred men were struggling for existence, with all the condensed agony of a suddenly inflicted suffocation, it could not be much worse. They are wild with some frenzy that in the cooler atmosphere of life is never awakened; their eyes gleam strangely, their nerves stand out on their temples and necks, their cheeks palpitate, there is a foaming saliva gathered at the corners of their mouths. They scream and gesticulate and thrust each other out of the way, and gather round the iron railing in the centre of the room, where a puny little fountain sings its frightened, but unheard song of purity, and there they bay each other till they are purple in the face, and shake their memoranda like signals of distress.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

For an hour after the bubble broke and the gold bulls had disappeared from the street, there was a perfect lull. Everybody was looking around to see who had been wounded in the struggle. A majority of those to be seen wore cheerful countenances and were greatly elated over the cessation of the storm. All breathed easier, and a sense of relief was apparent in every direction.—A little later and there was a rush of those who had sold gold short to the clique, with the precious metal to deliver, which they had purchased at the fall, but they were unable to obtain admittance, and had to return with their gold. Soon after this crowds gathered in the street. All noise had ceased, and they were engaged in quietly talking over the events of the day, counting up the dead and wounded bulls. The street was densely packed by the crowd, who remained there until near dark. When they came to understand the desperate game that the leading parties engaged in this movement had been playing, the crowd began to be excited. This increased, until a rush was finally made on the office of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., with the apparent intention of demolishing it. Nothing short of interference by the police, with assistance from the Sheriff's office, prevented their carrying out this intention. Fisk made his appearance on the street at this time and he was beset in all directions; one man, about half-drunk, cried out, "Let us hang the fellow to the lamp-post," and some one else gave Fisk's nose a punch. He disappeared as soon as possible, and thus prevented all physical harm.

REVIEW OF THE STRUGGLE.

Various are the speculations in regard to the manner in which the bubble has been managed. It is clear to all that the whole panic has been an artificial one; that there is nothing in the condition of the country or the state of the finances to justify it; further, that it has been engineered by a set of unscrupulous men, who hoped to obtain gain by the misfortunes of others. That they have succeeded in nearly ruining many is apparent, but it is likewise clear that they have demolished if not completely ruined themselves.—They have built a house of cobs and it has tumbled down on their own heads.

There are numerous rumors in regard to the position of Secretary Boutwell in this affair. One thing is clear—some of the leaders in the clique urged their friends at the commencement to buy gold, that it was going up to one hundred and fifty. They were met with a response that this was a dangerous movement, for Mr. Boutwell would prevent their accomplishing it. The response was, "Mr. Boutwell is to-day in town; we have seen him, and would not engage in it were it not for his consent." That he sympathized with and aided the movement for a rise is universally conceded, but the pressure of public opinion became so great he was compelled to change his course and lend his influence to break the bubble. It was this unexpected interference of the Secretary of the Treasury that caused the crash. They had not counted upon that; in fact, relied upon either assistance, or, at the most, hands off. The fact that the order sent to Mr. Butterfield to anticipate the November interest was so long delayed after its date, is brought up as evidence of this connivance. It was rumored yesterday that the Chamber of Commerce intend to inquire into this matter, and ascertain if possible, if Mr. Boutwell really had a hand in the movement to put up the price.

The great storm is now over; it has expended its force, and now will come a calm. The gold bulls have been routed, and are moving around with broken legs, severe wounds, and in a disabled condition generally—living examples of the folly of men in trying to get up a fictitious panic, and creating an artificial pressure for money. These desperate men have been placed on the retired list, where they will not be able to inflict any farther harm for the present.

In summing up the result, it appears that hundreds have lost heavily in stocks, and others in gold; that Boutwell aided the panic-makers until he got them deep in the game, and finally, under the pressure of public opinion, deceived them; the managers of the clique cheated their agents; the whole clique suspended; the performance ending with Fisk having been disabled, On this the curtain drops, and the bull and bear shun each other until to day.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association Fair.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, }
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 28, 1869. }

The Executive Committee regret that the published list of members of the *Awarding Committees* does not contain the names of any gentlemen from Robeson county. The Committee in selecting these *Awarding Committees* were actuated solely by a desire to secure such competent persons as was believed would attend the Fair. To this end reliable persons in the several counties, who had evinced an interest in the success of the Association were written to for this information. The reply from Robeson was delayed until after it was necessary to put the Premium List to press, and in this way there appears to be a neglect of that county. The members of Committees from Robeson will be duly announced when other Committees are completed.

The Committees for "Floral Hall" were, with two exceptions, added just as the List was ready for press, and they were announced without consultation. Consequently it was impossible to include names from the various counties, not even from New Hanover. These Committees will be filled and duly announced.

The Executive Committee take this opportunity to request their friends, and the friends of the good work they have undertaken, to aid them in promoting its success. Urge the people to be fully represented in every branch of production and industry at the "First Annual Fair."

S. L. FREMONT,
President.

Papers friendly to the Association will please publish.

WE publish in another column of our paper this morning the proceedings of a meeting recently held by the citizens of Chapel Hill. We desire to call special attention to them, as well because of the character of the men engaged in it as because of the circumstances that gave rise to it.

A residence at Chapel Hill of nearly five years as a student and also for a considerable time as a citizen after the war, has made us familiar with the people of that long suffering community. With the Chairman of the meeting, as also with every one of the eleven gentlemen of the committee who reported the resolutions, we are acquainted, either personally or by reputation, and we know them to be men of weight and influence there and who reflect the sentiment of the entire community.

The people of the Cape Fear—especially the Upper Cape Fear—know well who Dr. Wm. P. Mallett is. The members of the Episcopal Church throughout the State require no endorsement for Mr. Andrew Mickle. Mr. T. M. Argo is known to the people of North Carolina as a prominent member of the Legislature. Capt. Freeland was a gallant officer of the 11th North Carolina Regiment, and is a partner of one of the principal business houses now in Chapel Hill. Mr. F. Southerland is a gentleman of property, a farmer, passed middle age and noted in Orange county for integrity, intelligence and moderation in speech and action. Col. Saunders and Mr. Stone are also farmers, the former well known throughout the entire State, and both gentlemen of character and influence. Mr. Watson is a brother of Mr. Jones Watson, a leading citizen of the county, and the owner of the line of hacks and mail contractor to Durham's. Messrs. Lee and Newton are bootmakers, whom all the ante-war students will remember and vouch for, as they will also do for Mr. Foster Utley, a carpenter and a man of unblemished reputation and unusual kindness of heart.

We say we know all these gentlemen, either personally or by reputation, and we can assure our readers that they are really representative men, and we are satisfied that the resolutions express the calm and deliberate sentiments of the people of that community. They represent an insufferable condition of things and a wonderful forbearance upon the part of the people. We admire the candor and the spirit with which they make known their grievances and the remedies proposed. It is well that the Governor heed the solemn and respectful remonstrances of these citizens. We know that they are in earnest, and have proper foundation for their complaints.

Book Notice.

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR. By Gen. Henry Lee, thoroughly Revised and annotated by General Robert E. Lee, who has added a full Biography of his Father. One vol. octavo, 640 pages, with new Steel Portraits of Gen. Henry Lee, Gen. Robert E. Lee, and General Nathaniel Greene; beautiful Steel Engravings of "Marion Crossing the Pedee," and the "Surrender of Cornwallis;" a Sketch of the Lee Homestead in Virginia; and five original Maps and Plans.

This admirable history of the operations of the American Armies during the Revolutionary War, in the Southern Department of the United States, is the standard work on the subject of which it treats; and this edition, revised and corrected by Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, the distinguished son of the author, is made doubly interesting and valuable by a complete *Biography of his father*, prepared by Gen. LEE, from materials never before made use of.

It is a work whose value is permanent, for it relates to the foundation of this great nation, and details a history of which every American citizen is proud. While the history is chiefly of operations at the South, yet considerable space is devoted to Northern movements and battles, thus giving the work a *national* value. Among many other matters, it embraces

The Campaign of 1777, and the Surrender of Burgoyne; Sir William Howe's Departure from New York, and the Battle of Brandywine; Washington's Advance, and the Narrow Escape of Hamilton and Lee; Sir William Howe's March to Philadelphia, and the Battle of Germantown; Count Donop's Movement to Fort Mercer, and the Repulse of the Hessians at Red Bank; Sir William Howe's Advance against Washington, and Return to Philadelphia; Washington's Winter-quarters at Valley Forge; Sir William Howe's Recall, and Sir Henry Clinton's Assumption of Command; Sir Henry Clinton's Evacuation of Philadelphia, and the Battle of Monmouth; Arrest of General Charles Lee; Gen. Howe's Defeat at Charleston by Col. Campbell and Gen. Lincoln's Assumption of Command; Gen. Moultrie's dislodging of Gardner, Gen. Ashe Routed by Prevost at the Savannah; John Rutledge Dictator in South Carolina; Battle of Stono; Gen. Matthews destroys the Stores at Portsmouth and Gosport; French fleet arrives under Count d'Estaing; Siege of Savannah; Sir H. Clinton sails for the South; Siege and Battle of Charleston; Gen. Gates appointed to the command of the Southern Department; Battle of Camden; Death of Baron de Kalb; Cornwallis invades North Carolina; Battle of King's Mountain; Death of Col. Williams, of S. C.; Gates succeeded by Gen. Greene; Delaware and Maryland added to the Southern Department; Lieut. Col. Lee with his Legion ordered to the South; Steuben in command in Virginia; Washington's magnanimity to Gates; Battle of Cowpens; Death of Gen. Davidson; Battle of Guilford Court House; Death of Col. Webster; Arnold's March to Richmond; Phillips' March to Petersburg; Lafayette on the James River; Lee joins Marion; Battle of Hobkirk's Hill; Death of Major Eaton: Affair at Quimby Bridge; Adventure of Sergeant Champe; Cornwallis advances upon Virginia; Death of General Phillips; Lafayette's Retreat; Escape of the Assembly and Governor; Battle of Green Spring; Execution of Colonel Hayne; Battle of the Eutaws; Robert Morris made Superintendent of Finance; National Bank established; Battle between the French and English Fleets; Washington pushes South; Sir H. Clinton moves on Connecticut; Cornwallis besieged at Yorktown; Death of Col. Scammel; Surrender of Cornwallis; Thanks of Congress; Irruption of the Cherokees; Capture of Capt. Armstrong; Treason in Green's Camp; Savannah evacuated by the British, and the War closed in Georgia; Death of Col. Laurens; Charleston evacuated, and Peace restored to the South.

The historical value and interest of this excellent history make it a work which will be purchased by all persons who buy books at all, while its thorough correction and revision by Gen. R. E. LEE, and the addition of his new biography, prepared by him from private and personal materials never before given to the public, give it a greatly increased and peculiar interest. The fact that it is the *only book* now published, even in part from Gen. Lee's pen, gives it an interest possessed by no other work.

Among the new materials introduced in the biography are important letters from President Madison, Gens. Lafayette, Greene, and Hamilton, Governor Rutledge, and others; letters to Washington, Madison, Governor Reed, Gen. Wayne and others; and a most interesting series of letters to his eldest son, Charles Carter Lee, in which his advice and instruction in regard to his son's studies, reading, and general conduct, are fully given.

The Work is handsomely printed and bound; the Steel Engravings and Lithographed Maps are engraved in a most artistic style; and no expense or care have been spared in its preparation to make it worthy alike of its subject and its author.

The book is sold only by canvassing agents, and we wish to secure a good agent in every County.

For full particulars as to terms, territory, etc., address University Publishing Company, Publishers, 4 Bond Street, New York.

Tornado in New Hanover.

ROCKY POINT, Sept. 26th, 1869.

Dear Journal:—Permit me to say a word concerning a tornado which visited the Western part of Holden township this evening about 6 o'clock. Although of short duration it was most fearful and destructive. It was fully equal to those of South America. We have every reason to be thankful that more damage was not done and that no lives were lost.

The tornado did great damage to crops, houses, fences and trees. The loss of turpentine trees, which were blown down, will be seriously felt, the more so as the last dipping and the scraping was still on the trees. They are blown down in every conceivable manner. Houses are to some extent damaged. The store house of Mr. S. V. Bunting, on the Rocky Point road, had the chimney carried away and the roof lifted up and moved a few feet, but was not entirely dislodged. His rice crop, almost ready for harvesting, was greatly injured. Much stock has been killed by the falling of trees.

The tornado was about half mile wide, and ranged from the South-East about two miles and then changed its direction to North East for a considerable distance. I have not been able to learn the extent of the damage done by this tremendous wind storm, but hope none have suffered much.

Among the narrow escapes from death was the rescue of a negro man in the employ of Mr. S. V. Bunting by that gentleman. The man was standing near the store when a portion of the fence was thrown upon him, and he would have been crushed to death but for the timely aid rendered by Mr. Bunting. I have learned of no lives being lost.

Yours, &c.,
T. R. U.

Westward the Star of Empire.

The Chicago Tribune gives the following figures with an air of quiet satisfaction which a consciousness of power imparts.—The figures tell their own tale. But it is noticeable that the Tribune omits to work out the result of combinations between the West and South, or the South and North. Its silence, however, does not conceal the fact that in many possible or probable contingencies, the South may hold the balance of power between the Northwest and the Northeast:

THE TRANSFER OF POWER.—In the reapportionment of representation in Congress on the basis of the census of 1870, the centre of political power will swing westward from somewhere in the neighborhood of Columbus, Ohio, to a point at, or near Lafayette, Indiana. The six New England States which, in 1840, had 38 Representatives, will, in 1870, have only 22, as follows:

1840.		1870.	
Maine	8	Maine	4
New Hampshire	5	New Hampshire	2
Vermont	5	Vermont	2
Massachusetts	12	Massachusetts	9
Connecticut	6	Rhode Island	1
Rhode Island	2	Connecticut	4
Total	38	Total	23

The Northwestern States, which, in 1840, had 32, in 1870 will have 83, as follows:

1840.		1870.	
Ohio	19	Ohio	19
Indiana	7	Indiana	11
Illinois	3	Illinois	16
Michigan	1	Missouri	11
Missouri	2	Michigan	7
		Iowa	8
Total	32	Wisconsin	7
		Minnesota	3
		Kansas	2
		Nebraska	1
		Total	85

In estimating the increased political power of the West, we must add to these the Pacific States, which in 1840 were not, which now have only five members of Congress, but which, after 1870, will probably have seven or eight, making in all 92 or 93 members west of Pittsburgh and north of Cairo. The change between the period named in the representative strength of New England and the other Eastern or Atlantic States combined will be substantially as follows:

1840.		1870.	
New York	40	New York	29
New Jersey	6	New Jersey	5
Pennsylvania	28	Pennsylvania	25
Delaware	1	Delaware	1
Maryland	6	Maryland	4
	81		64
Add New England	38	Add New England	22
Total	119	Total	86

In any issue, therefore, in which the entire New England and Middle States, including Delaware and Maryland, might be arrayed on one side, and the Western and Pacific States on the other, the latter would prevail by a majority of seven votes. In any issue wherein Kentucky, Tennessee and the Southwestern States are united with the Western and Pacific, as for instance in the removal of the capital, the improvement of the Mississippi, the development of mining resources, the equitable national adjustment of taxation, and the like, the majority would be larger.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

"Important Figures to the People."

We are not disposed to bandy censorious epithets with the Standard, in its lame and puerile efforts to apologize for and mitigate the monstrous and criminal conduct of the Legislature, perpetrated from the beginning of its existence down to the close of its late session. We point the facts, and they may make their own comments on them. We repeat that the statistics we gave in our article of the 13th instant are correct, and we here reproduce them, citing the chapter and page of the forthcoming Acts of Assembly, where the appropriations may be found. Let the Standard and the people too, preserve this statement for future reference.

The Legislative appropriations of money are as follows:

1	For the Chatham Railroad Company, Acts of 1868-'69, chap. 7, p. 48	$ 2,000,000
2	For the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, Acts 1868-'69, chap. 20, p. 61	7,000,000
3	For the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, Acts of 1868-'69, chap. 21, p. 67	4,000,000
4	For the University Railroad Company, Acts of 1868-'69, chap. 22, p. 70	300,000
5	For Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad and appendages, Acts of 1868-'69, chap. 30, p. 90	2,700,000
6	For the Western Railroad Company, Acts of 1868-'69, chap. 28, p. 80	1,500,000
7	For Oxford Branch of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, Acts of 1868-'69, chap. 29, p. 81	2,000,000
8	For the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company, Acts of 1868-'69, chap. 31, p. 96	2,000,000
9	For North Western Railroad Company, Acts of 1868-'69, chap. 32, p. 101	2,500,000
	[This Act gives $20,000 per mile to several Divisions, which makes the appropriation at the least sum stated. See the Act and the map of the State.]	
10	Railroad through the counties of Granville, Person, Caswell, Stokes and Surry, Acts of 1868-'69, chap. 92, p. 202	2,000,000
11	For the Edenton and Norfolk Railroad Company, Acts of 1868-'69, chap. 138, p. 342	850,000
12	For Turnpike Road from Marion to Asheville, and elsewhere, paid in cash	115,000
13	For Turnpike Road in Craven and Carteret counties	5,000
	Aggregate	$26,970,000

We cite these figures for the purpose of illustrating the reckless character of the Legislature; we did not, in our former article say what part of these astounding appropriations were valid or invalid, nor does it matter, so far as the profligate Legislature is concerned; it did all in its power to make the appropriations good and valid. When that infamous body was headed off in its villainies by the Courts, it sought to avoid the action of the Courts, by passing other acts; it resorted to every subterfuge and shift to get round the Courts and the Constitution; and this its apologists know as well as we do. We understand the defence of the Standard in behalf of the Legislature is not satisfactory to some of the main actors in this nefarious business, but we assure them the Standard is willing to do all it can for them; it generally remains silent on the subject. The truth is the action of the Legislature is indefensible.

It is difficult to say how many of these appropriations are valid, according to the forms of the Constitution. No one can tell with certainty until the Courts have passed upon them. In our opinion, about one-third of them are manifestly invalid. According to the statement made by the Treasurer, in his letter in the Sentinel of the 15th inst., $16,300,000 of them are valid. He ought to know; he is Radical authority, and knows about as well as the Standard does; we think he is about correct. Taking it that he is correct, what does the people think, in the first place, of a Legislature so corrupt and profligate, and that, too, at a time of great public distress like the present, to attempt to increase the debt of the State, for corporations alone, to say nothing of other things, to the astounding sum of $26,970,000; and what, in the second place, to have to pay the principal and interest on the sum of $16,300,000, appropriated by that profligate Legislature?

These bonds issued to these corporations are sold in the markets at less than 35 cents in the dollar in gold, so the people realize for these $16,300,000, about $5,600,000. Take this sum from the $16,300,000 and there is left $10,700,000, on which the people must pay interest semi-annually until the bonds mature, and then pay the principal, for which they get *nothing at all!!* We repeat, what do the people think of these things? Who did this terrible work? The Radical Legislature did it under the manipulation of "carpet-baggers" and Gov. Holden, instigated by the great "Ring." Who gets rich by these monstrous appropriations? "Carpet-baggers," Gov Holden and the "Ring." Who grows poor daily by these appropriations made for the benefit of "carpet-baggers," Gov. Holden and the "Ring?" The people! The people!

Who will pay the taxes and work hard to get the money to do it with—to pay these unheard-of appropriations which are made to enrich the "carpet-baggers," Gov. Holden and the "Ring?" The people; yes, the people will have it to do!

How long will the people tolerate this Legislature; the Governor; these carpet-baggers and this "Ring," which, altogether, have a record unparalleled in the history of modern times?

And, lastly for this time, is not the Standard a fit, worthy and accomplished apologist for the "carpet-baggers," the Legislature, Governor Holden and the "Ring," who have done all this mischief and crime? O, shame, where is thy blush!

We shall advert to this subject again by and by.

A Gloomy View of Labor in California.

A San Francisco letter states that there are hundreds of men out of employment in California, and they cannot get work.—Those who do not get work have to carry their beds from place to place. When the harvest is done there is nothing for the laborer to do until the rain falls, about the 1st of November. The San Francisco papers publish only the good side of affairs in California, and say nothing about the bad side. Farm hands cannot average more than six months work in a year.—California is a better country for capital than for labor. A farm laborer in California must have his own bed in every instance or sleep in the hay stack; and if he asks the owner of a farm where he applies for work, he is told to buy his own blanket. A man has to do his own washing also, or pay from $1 50 to $3 a dozen for washing, and then go from one mile to two to get it done, except in the city.

Leading citizens of California are endeavoring to organize an international immigration association similar to the Maryland Immigration Union.

It is learned from Washington that Mr. George Peabody has determined to visit Europe again, and will sail in the steamer Scotia from New York next week.

Letter No. 3.

LONG CREEK, Sept. 23, 1869.

Dear Journal:—In my last letter to you I spoke of the impoverished condition of our land in this section—I propose to set forth a remedy for it.

I take it to be a fact, that vegetables receive most of their nutriment by the extreme parts of their branches, and hence, we learn the reason why land becomes rich much sooner when certain vegetables grow upon it, than when it is suffered to lie barren. The common practice among our farmers is to wear out a piece of land, and if they cannot manure it let it lie vacant until it acquires some fertility merely by the spontaneous growth of weeds, or by other means, as rain or frost. This is a great waste and loss to the farmer who wants to improve all his land. The practice must proceed from great ignorance of the laws of vegetation and marked low state of agriculture. Land should always be covered with vegetables of some kind; but the crops should be frequently changed. Some kinds of grain impoverish land much sooner than others. Corn requires rich land—and always impairs its fertility.—Rye will grow on poor land many years, and without a great diminution of the crop.

This and other cirumstances render it questionable whether the manure or saline particles of land ever enter and compose a part of the vegetables; and whether the only purpose of manure is not to give a certain cement or a consistency to the earth, necessary to retain and support the roots. Thus land, which is too loose itself to support any plants, may, by being mixed with clay, become a good soil; and a pure clay is generally too hard and firm to admit the growth of plants; it should therefore be mixed with sand or light earth.

I believe that by a proper solution of crops any soil tolerably firm and good may be kept in what the farmers call *good heart*, without the application of manure. When the strength of land is, in some measure, exhausted by crops of corn, wheat, oats, &c., which should succeed each other, let it be laid with clover which will produce a good crop for hay or good feed, and, at the same time, enrich the land—whether the grass collects nitrous particles from the air, which are communicated through the stalks and roots to earth, I pretend not to determine. Certain it is, that if plants grow by an accretion of particles of water to the leaves and buds, which is the present hypothesis, then vegetation collects some property from the atmosphere, which descending to the earth in the living blades, or by putrefaction fertilizes the land.

"GLAUCUS."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Financial Excitement—Mileage of California Members—General Sickles and the Cabinet—Southern Politics and the Administration—General Sherman—Internal Revenue—Receipts, &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 25, 1869.

Dear Journal:—A greater financial excitement happened here yesterday than has been known since the "crashing up" of the gold gamblers in 1863. The extraordinary efforts of the "bulls" of Wall street to run gold up had its effect, and the announcement at eleven o'clock that it had advanced to 162, rather astounded our financial men here. Fears were entertained that the country was upon the eve of financial bankruptcy. Frantic appeals were made to the Secretary of the Treasury for help in the premises, but the latter declined, until after repeated urgings he ordered the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell to-day four millions of gold and buy up four millions of bonds. The result was that gold fell a short time afterwards to 136, and closed at 133. The gambling was carried on to a greater extent than before known, even in the annals of New York, and many of the gamblers were thoroughly ruined. Let us hope that men who have become so demoralized as to thus recklessly play with the best interests of the country, may be unable to escape from the consequences of wicked madness.

The completion of the Pacific railroad has established a new schedule of the shortest mail distances between Benicia and San Francisco on the Pacific coast, and the principal cities east of the Mississippi river. Washington is put down as three thousand one hundred and seventy seven miles. Will this alteration have any effect upon redusing the mileage of Representatives and Delegates in Congress?

The Cabinet meeting held yesterday resulted in a strong expression of satisfaction at the course of General Sickles in Spain. While the administration does not believe the time is come yet to recognise either the belligerency or the independence of Cuba, yet it is fully prepared to endorse Sickles in everything he has done. This amounts to a confession in the first place that the low propensities of the vilest blackguard and murderer in the United States are the recognized standard of American diplomacy. The Universities wherein our future diplomats must graduate will be, after this, the Tombs and Five Points of New York.

The Cabinet discussed at large the political condition of the South, and especially the state of affairs in Texas. It was finally unanimously determined to support Davis, the "bitter ender" Radical with all the power and patronage of the administration, and Texans here were subsequently informed that they could prepare lists of officers to be changed and that the changes would immediately follow. A vigorous and determined prosecution of all the Democrats and Conservative Republicans is to follow, and of course with the same result as in Virginia and Tennessee.

The administration is also a unit against Judge Dent in Mississippi. But so far as General Dent is concerned, it is proper to state he has taken this stand simply as a soldier and not as politician or a statesman. He says that he desires to have peace fully restored and the various States admitted into harmonical working order with other members of the Union. General Sherman is not only a soldier, but a statesman, but his position forbids him rushing into print with his views, as does some of our military men, combining the political slangwhanger and aspirant for political preferment with their military position and power for personal ends.—General Sherman has opinions as decided as any, but with *esprit du corps* that characterized our army officers before the "late unpleasantness," he feels it to be improper to take sides in any controversy of a political nature, but I know that he desires the reconstruction of the Southern States to be effected as did the late Secretary of War, John A. Rawlins, "that there may be no cause for bitterness or ill-will hereafter." Pity there were not some Shermans in Grant's Cabinet.

The amount of receipts for September of the Internal Revenue Bureau, up to the present date, is nearly ten million five hundred thousand dollars. The estimated amount for the Fall months exceeds twelve millions.

STATE NEWS

New Kind of Grape.—J. R. Jeffreys, sq., of Franklin, presented us a bucket grapes, on Saturday, which he consid- s a new species of North Carolina native apes. They were found growing on the de of a ditch on his farm, on a vine re- mbling in body and branches the com- on native vine, but with leaves like those the scuppernong, except that they are rger. The berries are black, sub-acid, d of medium size, and have a thin skin. Mr. Jeffreys calls them the "Berkley ape," after the old man on the farm who st discovered them; but we are of the pinion that they are the "Halifax" grape ltivated first by the late Sidney Weller, oprietor of the Brinkleyville Vineyard, alifax county, in this State. The des- iption of the vines differs slightly, but e berries in size, color and taste, corres- nd with those of the "Halifax." Per- aps cultivation would show them identi- l in every respect.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Plaster Banks & Salt Works Railroad d Greensborro Patriot.—The Greens- ro' Patriot, seizing upon a remark in e Charlotte Democrat, of last week, hich mistook the Plaster Banks & Salt orks Railroad for the Branch road from e Western N. C. Road to the "Lime eds" in Catawba county, jubilates consid- ably and endeavors to persuade the peo- e of Surry that the Plaster Banks & alt Works Road has not "a ghost of a ance to be built." In this the Patriot entirely mistaken. We can assure the eople of Surry, Wilkes and Yadkin, that contingency likely to happen, will pre- nt the building of this important road o them) *earlier* than any other road like- to reach their borders, if their counties ll render reasonable aid—what might be thin the scope of their ability to per- rm. The survey of this road has just een completed, and Capt. Bardwell akes a most favorable report of the route d moderate cost of building the road, om Statesville to Mt. Airy and the Vir- nia line. The construction of the road ill be in the hands of gentlemen of ener- y and ability, who know *no* such word as fail"—especially if the people of the ounties through which it is to pass, will o-operate as they should and as their in- rests will prompt them, no doubt, to do. redell, will do her share in the mat- r, although, she stands not in the same eed of the road as the counties north of er. If all the counties interested, will do eir part as well as Iredell, it will only be point of time, and that not far off, when e P. B. & S. W. Railroad will be built, d the whistle of the engine reverberate nong the hills of Surry.

We are not antagonistic to the N. W. N. Railroad, and would be glad for it to enetrate to the Western verge of the tate.—Statesville *American.*

Our State—Its Resources, &c.—The alem Press is engaged in writing a series f articles on the resources of our State, he many advantages which we possess, oth as to climate and soil. In the last sue of the Press we find the following aragraph, which is strictly true—not only rue, but the facts are not as impressively ut, as they deserve to be.

We have seen as fine fruit raised in Western North Carolina as can be pro- uced in the world—both as to size and avor—we will not except the enormous regon apple; and, as another recommen- ation, the crop in the West is never a *tal* failure. Disasters may shorten the uantity occasionally, but this is of rare ccurrence. Through the entire winter nd late in spring, our market is supplied ith the "Mountain apple," and on several ccasions we have compared them with the orthern apple, and the preference was in avor of our own growth.

But to the extract: "Some of the finest uits known, south of New York, are of orth Carolina origin, and native seed- ngs of this State are conspicuous for size nd fine flavor. Wilkes and Rutherford ounties with Surry and Yadkin and For- ythe, East of the Blue Ridge and Bun- ombe county, West of it, are celebrated or fine apples and fine cherries. The re- uisites for fine orchard fruits appear to be ore fully met in the climate of Western arolina, indeed, than in any part of the ountry South of New York. Peaches be- ong more particularly to all the counties rom Forsyth eastward."

Raleigh *Standard.*

Commendable Liberality.—Superin- endent Ghio of the Seaboard and Roan- ke Railroad has addressed the following etter to Mr. Young of Henderson:

. W. Young, Esq.,
Chairman Exec. Com., Henderson, N. C.:

Dear Sir: Yours of the 17th, enclosing certifi- ate of Membership of the Central Agricultural air received, for which please accept my thanks. I shall advertise that all articles for exhibition ll be transported free, and all persons attend- g will be taken at half fares over the Seaboard oad.

Yours truly,
E. G. Ghio.

Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 20, '69.

Why is it that the shooting of Mr. Wm. White, at Kinston, on Friday last, is not eralded to the world as another Ku Klux utrage? It is true that he is a good Dem- crat and those that shot him were ne- roes, and members of the League, but hen the shooting occurred in Lenoir coun- y, that hot bed of Ku Kluxism, as radi- als have it, and what is more probable han that, he was shot by order of the C. . G.?

Also, how is it that Sheriff Hunter has aken no steps to apprehend the attempt- d assassins?—Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

The Revival.—The religious revival in he Churches of the city still continues.— The interest is much increased with the Baptist congregation. On Sunday, nine were received into the membership of that Church by Baptism. At the Methodist Church there was no reception of mem- bers, owing to the illness of the pastor, whose pulpit was occupied at morning and at night, by Rev. J. B. Bobbitt. The meetings will continue in both these Churches, perhaps, during the present week.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

The Haswell Case.—The case of Henry Haswell, charged with the murder of O. R. Colgrove, in May last, was disposed of at the term of Jones county Superior Court, last week. The counsel for the State entered a *nolle pros.* and Mr. Haswell was discharged.

The arrest of Mr. Haswell was a farce from beginning to end, and we have no doubt that all who took part in it are heartily ashamed of themselves.

Would it not be well if some of the loyal officials of Jones county would now make an effort to arrest the negro fiends who burned this poor man's house, while he was lying in jail under a false and trumped up charge? While every honest man will say it should be done, yet we are convinced that no steps looking to such a result will be taken. Were Mr. Haswell a Radical the case would be entirely different.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

As a public journalist, it becomes our painful duty to chronicle another outrage, committed by a crowd of Federal soldiers, in this town, on Saturday evening last.— Within the last week or two we regret to say, our town has presented quite a tumul- tuous appearance, soldiers, many of them under the influence of benzine and most of them armed with heavy clubs, were prowling about at all hours in the night, and several disturbances that occurred have been brought to our notice. All these, taking into consideration the previous good behavior of the troops now stationed here, we have passed unnoticed, and we should do so again if the outrage we are about to chronicle, was not likely to prove fatal.

It seems that on Saturday night last, several colored men (some four or five in number) were assaulted by a gang of some fifteen or twenty Federal soldiers. The attack, we learn, was made altogether without cause or provocation. In the assault one colored man, named Jim Hicks, was it is thought, fatally stabbed in some eight or nine different places about his body.— Another colored man was struck on the head with a slung shot.—Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

Examination of L. D. Wilkie, Charged with Complicity in an attempt to Kill Mr. David Green, of Jones County, on the 15th inst.—The examination of L. D. Wilkie, radical representative from Jones county in the State Legislature, and the man who has rendered himself notorious in many respects, in this section, began before Judge Thomas, at the Court House yesterday morning, at half past eleven o'clock, on the charge of complicity in the attempt to kill Mr. David Green, near Trenton on the 15th inst. It will be remembered that Wilkie was arrested on the charge on Sunday night, the 19th inst., and was bailed on Monday following by Judge Thomas, the sum of $10,000 being required for his appearance. He made two attempts to get Justice Berry to admit him to bail—one on Sunday night and the other on Monday morning—both of which were ineffectual, the Justice holding that the offence was not a bailable one.

The examination was commenced by Judge Thomas reading the warrant issued by Justice R. T. Berry, of Craven county, for the arrest of the prisoner.

The warrant was issued upon the affidavit of Mr. Frank Green, brother of the wounded man.

His Honor then read an affidavit of L. D. Wilkie that he believed it would be dangerous for him to travel in Jones county, or go there for the purpose of being tried. For this reason the case was turned over to His Honor for examination.

The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty" to this charge or of any knowledge of the attempt at assassination.

Mr. David J. Green, father of the wounded man, was called, sworn and deposed:

I live in Jones county. I am father of David Green. He was shot by somebody. I don't know by whom. I have seen him several times since he was shot. He was shot on the 15th of September. He was shot within seventy or eighty yards the house where I was born and raised. I saw the persimmon tree where he was shot at. The limbs were shot off. I saw him the next day after he was shot. He was badly shot all through the back and head and in the shoulder and side down to his hips. I never knew Wilkie or any one in his presence, offer a reward to kill my son. I do not know, of my own knowledge, that Wilkie ever procured any one to kill him.

His Honor ruled the witness' testimony out, as far as regarded what he had heard. In conspiracies the case was different.— Then the examination could take a wider range; but in the present instance the evidence must be confined to what directly affects the prisoner.

Hon. C. C. Clark, for the prosecution, called His Honor's attention to the fact that in the trial of the Lenoir county prisoners, a short time since, he had ruled that such evidence was admissible; that in case of a trial by jury the rules of evidence must be enforced, but when a prisoner was brought before a magistrate on preliminary examination, a wide range was allowed.

Judge Thomas remained firm in his ruling that no evidence could be allowed that was hearsay or did not directly implicate the prisoner.

Judge Green, counsel for the prosecution, discussed the subject at length. He closed by saying that the counsel for the prosecution was unable to procure direct evidence of Wilkie's guilt, nor could they connect him with the negro who had been arrested in Jones county, on the same charge.

Judge Thomas decided that more positive evidence must be adduced else he would release the prisoner.

The counsel for the prosecution admitted that they had no testimony to convict him, except indirectly, with the attempted assassination.

The prisoner was discharged.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

Cotton.—On yesterday there was a considerable quantity of Cotton in our market, and the prices ranged from 24½ to 25½. The quality of the cotton offered this season is some better than it is in ordinary seasons, owing to the long dry weather, causing it to open clearer than usual, and its freedom from earth stain which the lower bolls usually get in rainy seasons.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

A Comrade Gone.—It was with sad sensation we opened a letter from Portsmouth (Va.) the other day informing us of the death of Capt. J. M. Riddick of that city. 'Twas but a few days since we saw him in perfect health. And now! "he has crossed over." The deceased was for a while Adjutant for General Scales' Brigade and at the close of the war held a similar position in McGowan's (S. C.) Brigade. He was a gallant soldier and a true warm hearted friend. Farewell, comrade; your camp fire still burns bright in the bivouac of the dead past.—Hillsboro' *Recorder.*

Frost.—We were up yesterday (Tuesday) morning earlier than usual; necessarily compelled to get up to mail a letter on the morning train, and as we walked toward the Railroad station, we saw frost— the first of the season—on the low places, especially on the bridge across the gulley on Harrington street. So let it be recorded, the first frost of the season, of the Autumn of 1869, latitude of Raleigh, occurred on the morning of the 28th of September.

We learn there was frost also in Orange and Granville, which had a depressing tendency on the spirits of some of the tobacco planters.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

A Singular Cabbage.—Mr. O. L. Burch, of this city, informs us of a singular cabbage in his garden, which he describes thus: It is of the curled Savoy species, was planted last year, and left to seed last Spring. It produced a large quantity of seed, which ripened and were gathered; but instead of the old stalk decaying, after producing the crop of seed, as is usual in such cases, young buds made their appearance between the old limbs, to the number of thirty-seven, which grew to a good size, headed up, as other cabbages do, and thus yielded to the family several dishes of fine white cabbage. Some of these heads grew near the old stalk, while others had stems six or seven inches long; some of the heads grew erect while others hung with the buds toward the ground. The stalk is as sound as it was last year.

Have any of our readers noticed anything of the kind, with this species of cabbage, or with any other?

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

The Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Institute.—We have hitherto omitted, unintentionally, to call special attention to the card announcing the beginning of the next session of the State Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. The session begins on Monday next, Oct. 4th, and already pupils are coming in.

The purpose of this Institution is of the noblest and most praiseworthy character.— It takes the poor unfortunate class of human beings, who are cut off by physical defect from most of the sources of knowledge, and by a diligent but certain effort, places them in communication with their species, and overcoming, to a great extent, the misfortune which would keep them in isolation for life.

We would not only call the attention of parents and guardians, who have children of this unfortunate class under their charge, to the advantages of this Institution, and the moral obligation that rests upon them to give such children a chance to avail of these advantages, but we think it the duty of every Christian, every philanthropist, and every citizen in the State to use his influence in his respective county or neighborhood, to have all children of the class for which this Institution was organized, sent to it.

The President, Willie J. Palmer, Esq., and the subordinate officers, are fitted by mental and moral qualifications for the positions they hold, to educate and care for those sent to the Institution, and it is a *cruel kindness*, a *misdirected affection* which influences parents to keep their deaf and dumb or blind children at home and thus deprive them of the advantages that will so much enhance their happiness in after life.

It may be proper to state that provision is made for the colored of this class of unfortunates, as well as the whites. They are lodged and educated in a separate building, hired at present for the purpose, in the Southwestern portion of the city, where they are, however, under the direction and supervision of the President.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Lynch Law in Wisconsin.

Pat. Wildrick taken from Jail and Hanged—A Full Account of the Affair.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Sept. 18.

Our neighbors of Portage City are in a fair way to obtain notoriety fully equal to that of the new cities out on the plains. Last evening we gave the details of the murder of Britt by Spain, and the subsequent lynching of Spain by the mob.— This morning Pat. Wildrick was taken from the Portage jail about 1 o'clock, and hung to a tree. All of these murders and lynchings sprung from one cause, the robbing of S. S. Gates, of Kilbourn City, some time ago. From this robbery there have been two persons murdered in cold blood and two more lynched. And we are told the end is not yet.

Pat. Wildrick lived in the vicinity of Kilbourn City, and when Gates was robbed some months ago was arrested for the offence. It is said that Mr. Gates could swear positively to the robber, and his evidence would send Wildrick to Waupun. After the murder of Mr. Gates it was believed that friends of Pat. committed it, and the feeling against the prisoner was strong. When Spain, Pat.'s attorney, shot Britt and was lynched, it was then determined to lynch Wildrick, but such action was prevented, although the feeling did not subside.

This (Saturday) morning two men came to the jail, and calling up the jailor said they had a prisoner whom they wished taken up. The jailor looked out of the window and could see three men, the one in the centre struggling hard to get away from the other two. It was so dark he could not distingush the men, but he says he had no doubt whatever but the men were officers, and he went down stairs and unlocked the door.

No sooner was the jail door opened than the centre man of the three ceased his strugglings, and then the three made a rush for the open door, crowded through and knocked the jailor down. The prostrate jailor yelled "Help, and "Murder." and Sheriff Sornson rushed down stairs to his assistance.

By the time the Sheriff had reached the hall it was filled with people, to the number of at least 100, who had been concealed outside the building. Every man was disguised, so that the Sheriff could not tell one of them. Not a man in the crowd spoke a word, but every one seemed impressed with the idea that his disguise could not be penetrated, if his voice were not allowed to betray him.

As soon as the Sheriff came within reach of the party he was seized, and despite his feeble resistance, both he and the jailor were bound hand and foot, and taken outside the building, where they were searched, the keys of the building taken from them, and they left in charge of a *posse.* The keys were found on the person of the jailor.

Securing the keys, the party went at once to the hall. The ringleaders seemed to know precisely where the man was they wanted, and unlocking the three doors necessary, came to the cell of Wildrick.— Pat had evidently heard the disturbance outside, and suspected that it meant no good for him. Still he was powerless for resistance. When the cell door was opened and a light was taken in, he was found in the farthest corner of the cell, crouching down in the most abject fear, and seemingly without the power to say a word. Indeed, had he been so disposed, scarcely an opportunity was given him.

As soon as the two men in advance, evidently the controlling spirits of the party, recognized Wildrick, they dragged him from his corner, and tried to make him stand up. Pat. either could not or would not. He did not try to struggle, but settled down in a heap as if without the power to move, and presented an appearance of being nearly if not quite senseless. Here for the first time was a word spoken by the lynchers, when one of the foremost said in a tone little louder than a whisper, "Where is the rope?" The rope came forward, and a noose was at once passed over Pat. Wildrick's head and drawn close about his neck. Instantly fully fifty hands grasped the rope, and the prisoner was dragged out of the cell, through the hall and to the rear of the jail. The fear and the choking now in reality had taken the life out of Pat Wildrick, and he offered no more resistance to the mob.

In the rear of the jail stood a tree, and to this the body was dragged in silence, as if every arrangement, down to the minutest detail, had been made beforehand, and would be carried out. The end of the rope was thrown over a limb, the body was drawn up until the prisoner was left suspended by the neck. Not a struggle was witnessed in the body, and if the deceased spoke a word or whispered a plea for mercy, or left a dying request, it is known only to those who were in the immediate vicinity, and they have good reasons for keeping the whole affair quiet.

The Sheriff and jailor, who were tied while the hanging of Pat. Wildrick took place, were afterwards untied by the crowd before it disappeared.

Wisconsin papers now want hanging legalized. They are going to hang desperadoes any way, and think it may as well be done by sanction of law. Wisconsin abolishes capital punishment some years ago.

For the Journal.

Protest of the People of Orange.

In pursuance of previous public notice, the citizens of Chapel Hill and vicinity assembled at the Township House at 12 o'clock, on Saturday, the 25th of September, 1869.

On motion of Andrew Mickle, the meeting was organized by the appointment of John R. Hutchins as Chairman, and J. M. Alexander as Secretary.

At the request of the Chairman the object of the meeting was explained by Dr. Wm. P. Mallett, who thereupon moved that a committee be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. This motion having been put to the house and carried, the following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Dr. Wm. P. Mallett, R. H. Lee, J. H. Watson, H. J. Stone, Col. W. L. Saunders, Hon. T. M. Argo, Foster Utley, W. J. Newton, A. Mickle, J. F. Freeland and Fendal Southerland, Esqs. The committee, after having retired for consultation, returned and unanimously reported, as follows:

We, the people of Chapel Hill and vicinity, have heard with surprise and indignation of the appointment by Governor Holden of a secret spy in our midst. This has been done in the face of the fact that we have quietly and patiently, during the whole time almost since the close of the war, submitted to grievances and indignities scarcely to be borne at all by freemen. We have submitted patiently to the organization in our midst of negro leagues, whose chief officer in the State was Governor Holden himself. We have submitted patiently to the appointment by Governor Holden of negro magistrates for this community, and to his failure to appoint white magistrates also, after having been petitioned so to do. We have submitted patiently to the action of the Board of Commissioners of Chapel Hill, of which Mr. Solomon Pool, President of the University, is a member, in unanimously electing a negro constable over a white competitor, notwithstanding that thereby the whole administration of the law was thrown into the hands of negroes, and that in this whole vicinity there was neither white magistrate to issue process nor white officer to execute it. We have submitted patiently to the destruction of the means of support for ourselves and families by the withdrawal of patronage from the University consequent upon the appointment and persistent retention in office of a faculty obnoxious to the people of the State. We have submitted quietly to the introduction in our midst of armed negro soldiers under pretence of guarding college property.

We have submitted to these things partly because we were powerless and under despotic rule, partly because we hoped for brighter days, and desired to throw no obstacle in any way that promised to open to us the means to provide the better for ouselves and little ones.

We find, however, that patience and submission do no good, and are of opinion that the time has come when we ought to declare our sentiments, and especially to express our indignation at the insult put upon us by the appointment of a man—a man of bad character—to spy secretly upon our actions. We do therefore declare:

1st. That the act of Governor Holden in giving a commisson on the 27th of August, 1869, under the broad seal of the State of North Carolina, to Wm. M. Huskey, a man of notoriously bad character, "as a chief detective for the State of North Carolina," is an outrage upon the people of this community and of the State at large, and it is a palpable violation of the substance and spirit of the 15th section, 1st article of the State Constitution, which declares that "General warrants whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous, and ought not to be granted."

2d. That the action of Governor Holden in refusing to appoint white magistrates when requested so to do, and the action of the Board of Commissioners, of which Mr. Solomon Pool, President of the University, is a member, in unanimously electing a negro Constable, thereby putting the whole administration of the law in the hands of the negroes, was an outrage upon the people of this community, and demands the unqualified condemnation of both white and black, as tending to develop an unnecessary antagonism between the two races.

3d. That after the refusal of the Magistrates of this county to sign a request to the Governor in order to justify him under the law in quartering armed troops in our midst in time of peace, any further attempts in that direction will put at hazard the peace and quiet of the community.

4th. That it is our belief that as soon as the secret society known as the Union League, an association formed, as we believe, to organize oppression and in violation of law, shall have been disbanded, all organizations entered into to ward off such oppression will also be disbanded.

5th. That while in our opinion it is the imperative duty of every good citizen first to seek redress for grievances and reparration for injuries by the ordinary process of law, and while we believe the welfare of the State demands that the most profound veneration and respect, and obediance be paid to the law and its duly constituted officers, we are yet not prepared hastily or without reserve to condemn good citizens and true men who in self-defence resort to other means because they fail to obtain from the law that protection and security which they have a right to demand.

6th. That in our opinion the redress of grievances by any other process than that provided by law, is liable to so great abuse and fraught with so much danger to the peace and harmony of the State, that we think it ought to be resorted to only in the most extreme cases, and then only with the utmost prudence, caution, discretion and circumspection.

7th. That in justice to the colored people of this community we feel it to be our duty to say, that as a general rule they have deported themselves with becoming and gratifying prudence and moderation, in spite of the persistent attempts made to arouse their passions and excite their prejudices against the white people, and that from them as a people, if left to themselves, we apprehend no trouble.

On motion of Mr. Argo, the report of the committee was, after a few remarks, unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to send a copy of these proceedings to the Raleigh Standard, Sentinel, Wilmington Journal, and to the Hillsboro' Recorde for publication.

On motion, Mr. J. B. Mason was allowed to have his opposition to the adoption of the report of the committee entered upon the record.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

J. R. Hutchins, Chairman.
S. M. Alexander, Secretary.

In Springfield, Mass., an association is forming for the purchase of some thousand of acres of land near Wilmington, North Carolina, to be sold in small farms to the negroes.

When we first read the account of the scheme we could not help thinking how foolish it was to buy land for negroes in North Carolina, or any other Southern State, in which such are the high wages that any industrious laborer may easily save enough money in a year to buy himself as much land as he can work. Upon looking over the account of the plan a second time, however, we found it stated that the "proposition combines business and benevolence;" so we rather suppose that the *business* is the mainspring of the enterprise, and that the darkies that buy farms of the company will suffer some.—Norfolk *Journal.*

We are inclined to believe that our cotemporary has guessed the true meaning of this movement and that, like some other Yankee enterprises that we wot of, *business* and money-getting are the mainspring.— It is true that lands can be purchased in this vicinity, from the very fact that labor cannot be procured to work them. It will be useless, though, to attempt to make proprietors of the idle and vicions. and the industrious among our laborers are fast becoming proprietors through their own exertions.

We find the following receipe in an exchange. We do not recommend it; but our ladies can give it a trial:

To Clean White Kid Shoes and Gloves.—Dip a piece of flannel into cold milk. Squeeze it a little. Then rub it on some yellow soap, and rub the kid quickly with the flannel, and the dirt will be removed very readily. Squeeze the flannel again in the milk, without any soap, and rub the kid again. Wipe dry with a clean cloth. The things will be ready to wear in an hour.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29—Noon.

Attorney General Hoar has given his opinion in the election of Virginia Senators. He says that the Provisional Legislature may elect them.

From New York.

New York, Sept. 29—Noon.

Cameige & Son and Fuller, Treat & Cox, have failed.

No government gold was sold to-day. Postponed until to-morrow.

Marine Intelligence.

New York, Sept. 29—Noon.

Arrived—Steamers Virginia, Montgomery and Magnolia.

There was no equinoctial disasters.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 29—P. M.

The following is the correspondence on the Senatorial question:

Head Quarters First Military District,
Richmond, Va., Sept. 24th, 1869.

To the Honorable Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.:

Sir:—The question of electing Senators to the Congress of the United States by the Legislature which will assemble in this city on the 5th proximo. is one of great present interest in the State, and many applications have been made for a decision upon that point. The subject appears to be so free from difficulty that I have not hesitated to express the opinion unofficially that the election of Senators was authorized and necessary to complete reconstruction, and was prescribed by the law of July 25th, 1865; but that it was not proper for me to make a decision upon a question that addresses itself so directly to the discretion of the Legislature after it was organized. There are many, however, who are of the opinion that this action is in some way restrained by the opinion of the Attorney General of August 28th, 1869, and I have the honor to request that the question, whether the Legislature of this State is authorized to elect Senators of the United States at the session which commences on the 5th of next month, may be submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion.

Very respectfully, sir,
Your ob't servant.

Signed, Ed. R. S. Caney.
Brevt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

Attorney General's Office,
September, 25th, 1869.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date referring to me for my opinion a letter addressed to the Secretary of War by General Canby, dated September 24, 1869, which asks whether the Legislature of Virginia is authorized to elect Senators of the United States at the session which commences on the 5th of next month, and desires that that question may be submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion. The general views which I entertain of the functions of the Legislature of Virginia, elected in pursuance of the act of Congress of August 10th, 1869, have been already fully indicated in an opinion transmitted to the Secretary of War under date of August 28th, 1869. I came to the conclusion that the members of the Legislature were not required to take the oath referred to in Section nine of the statute of July 19th, 1867, in order to qualify them to act as such members. That it was competent under the law for the Legislature to meet, organize and do whatever was required or allowed by the acts of Congress as preliminary to the reconstruction of the State, but that it was not competent for them to undertake to enact laws or otherwise to assume any of the fuctions of the government of the State if organized without taking the oath above referred to, or if any of its members could not or did not take that oath. Upon a careful consideration I am now of opinion that the election of Senators, like voting upon the fourteenth and fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, is a part of the action contemplated by Congress as preliminary to a restoration of the State to its full relation to the Government of the United States as one of the States of the Union. The Senators thus elected would have no power or authority until the Senate of the United States should have passed upon the validity of their action and admitted them as members of that body. Under the act of April 10th, 1869, the election of members of the House of Representatives was permitted and has taken place, and when Congress comes to act upon the whole question of the Reconstruction of the State, it would seem equally proper that members elected to both branches of the National Legislature should present themselves and be ready for admission to seats in the respective houses. The election of Senators does not seem to me to transcend the action which comes within the limited and qualified purposes requisite to reconstruction, but rather to be essentional to the completeness of that action, and I think that a military commander should not interfere with or preven it.

Very respectfully,

Signed, E. R. Hoar,
Attorney General.

From New York.

New York, Sept. 29—P. M.

The Gold Exchange Bank has been placed in the hands of a Receiver.

The failure of Sloom & Co. has been announced. There are quite a number of other failures rumored, among them Lockwood & Co.

New York Markets.

New York, Sept. 30—Noon.

The Gold Room resumed business this morning. The price now is 131⅞, but has been as high as 131⅞. Five-twenties of '62, 118¼.

Flour steadier. Wheat 1 cent better. Mess Pork nominal at $30 50. Lard quiet. Cotton declining—middling 27¾@28 cents. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 43@44 cents. Rosin dull—common $2 25; strained $2 30@$2 30½. Freights dull.

The Israelites of San Francisco have organized an immigation society for aiding persons of their faith in Europe to come to this country.

DIED.

In this city, September 25th, MARY FREMONT, aged 6 years, daughter of Armand D. and Celestenia Young.

"Smooth out the ringlets, close the blue eye,
No wonder such beauty was claimed in the sky."

Where all things pure and beautiful are gathered, a bud has been transplated to expand in the sunlight of infinite love.

The philosophy of the materialist offers no compensation for his loss in the gain of the dead; but to the Christian come, if not immediately, certainly silently and gently as dews from heaven, consolations. Conviction uproots selfishness, and the heart, assured that the lost rest in the bosom of God who "is all love," love surpassing a mother's love, boundless and immutable, finds eventually perfect repose.

Reverence forbids entrance into a house made sacred by grief—upon its threshold sympathy deposits an offering moistened with tears. Com.

In this city, on Monday, 27th inst., IRVING REED, infant son of James and Sarah C. Fleet, aged 1 year and 13 days.

A distinguished Methodist Minister and prominent Temperance Lecturer once remarked that go where he would, from one end of the country to the other, he hardly failed to find Plantation Bitters, and while he condemned the practice of using these Bitters too freely, he could not conscientiously say that he would discard them from the side-board, for he had himself experienced beneficial results from their use, and that, from a long and close observation, he was convinced that when used moderately, and as a medicine exclusively, they were all that was recommended. At the same time he warned his hearers not to pull the cork too often, for they were too pleasant a tonic to trifle with.

Magnolia Water.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

sept 28 1—witdeo1

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

Article	Price
Beeswax, ℔	37 @ 38
Barrels, Sp'ts T., each.	
2nd hand	2 40 @ 2 75
New	3 00 @ 3 25
Candles, ℔ ℔.,	
Tallow	18 @ 21
Adamantine	21 @ 23
Sperm	50 @ 55
Coffee, ℔ ℔.,	
Java	35 @ 40
Laguayra	22½ @ 26
Rio	18½ @ 23
St. Domingo	25 @ 28
Cotton, ℔ ℔.,	
Ord. to Mid'g	23 @ 25½
Strict Mid'g	25½ @ 26
Cotton Bagging,	
Gunny, ℔ yd	25½ @ 26
Dundee	00 @ 33
Flax	26½ @ 27
Double Anc'r	27½ @ 28
Rope, ℔ ℔.	7 @ 10
Corn Meal,	
℔ bushel	1 50 @ 1 55
Domestics,	
Shooting,	
℔ yard	12 @ 16
Yarn, ℔5 ℔	2 10 @ 2 15
Feathers,	
℔ ℔.	65 @ 75
Fish, ℔ bbl,	
Mackerel,	
No. 1	27 00 @ 28 00
No. 2	22 00 @ 23 00
No. 3	14 00 @ 16 00
Mullets	8 00 @ 10 00
Herring.	
East	0 00 @ 6 50
N.C. roe.	9 00 @ 0 00
do cut,	8 50 @ 9 00
do gross,	0 00 @ 7 00
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	9 @ 10
Flour, ℔ bbl., Northern	
Family	8 00 @ 12 50
Superfine.	0 00 @ 6 50
Fine	5 75 @ 6 00
Ex. Super	6 50 @ 7 00
North Carolina,	
Family	10 00 @ 10 50
Superfine.	9 00 @ 9 50
Glue, ℔ ℔	18 @ 20
Gunny Bags	30 @ 32
Guano, Peruvian,	
Per ton.	00 00 @ 95 00
Grain, ℔ bushel,	
Corn	1 45 @ 1 50
Oats	75 @ 90
Peas, Cow	1 05 @ 1 10
Rice, rough	1 50 @ 1 75
Carolina,	9½ @ 10
Hides, ℔ ℔.,	
Green	9 @ 9½
Dry	19 @ 20
Hay, ℔ 100 ℔s.,	
Eastern	1 30 @ 1 50
Northern	0 75 @ 80
Iron, ℔ ℔.,	
English, ass'd	8 @ 10
American, ref.	0 @ 10
American, sheer	9 @ 10
Swede	10 @ 12
Hoop, ℔ ton.	130 00 @ 135 00
Liquors, ℔ gal., (dom.)	
Whiskey,	1 50 @ 2 25
Bourbon	2 00 @ 4 00
N. E. Rum	2 00 @ 3 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00
do Apple	2 75 @ 3 00
do Peach	3 00 @ 3 50
Lumber, (River,	
Fl'r Bds.	15 00 @ 17 00
Wide do	12 00 @ 14 00
Scantling	10 00 @ 12 00

Article	Price
Lime, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
From store	1 70 @ 1 75
Molasses, ℔ gallon,	
Cuba, hhds	52½ @ 55
do bbls	55 @ 60
Sugar house	00 @ 40
do bbls	43 @ 45
Syrup, bbls.	60 @ 1 00
Naval Stores,	
Turpentine ℔ 280 ℔s.	
Virgin New	0 00 @ 2 50
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 50
Hard	0 00 @ 2 50
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00 @ 2 90
Tar, in ordr	2 90 @ 3 00
Pitch, City	3 00 @ 3 25
Rosin, pale	4 25 @ 5 50
do No. 1	2 50 @ 4 00
do No. 2	1 70 @ 2 00
do No. 3	0 00 @ 1 60
Spirits Turpentine,	
℔ gal	00 @ 40
Nails, ℔ ℔.,	
Cut	5 50 @ 5 75
Oils, ℔ gallon,	
Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed	1 40 @ 1 50
Machinery	1 75 @ 2 00
Kerosene	40 @ 42½
Pea Nuts	2 00 @ 2 25
Potatoes,	
Sweet, bush	1 00 @ 1 20
Irish, ℔ bbl	2 50 @ 3 00
Provisions, ℔ ℔.,	
N. C. Bacon.	
Hams	23 @ 24
Middlings	21 @ 22
Shoulders	19 @ 20
Hog round	21 @ 22
Western Bacon	
Hams	20 @ 22½
Middlings	21 @ 21½
Shoulders	18 @ 18½
Lard, N. C.	20 @ 23
do North'rn	17 @ 21
Butter, N. C.	25 @ 30
do North'rn	40 @ 42
Cheese	17 @ 22
Pork, Northern, ℔ bbl.	
City Mess	34 00 @ 34 50
Thin "	32 00 @ 33 00
Prime,	31 50 @ 32 00
Rump	30 00 @ 31 50
Salt, Alum, per bag 2 bush.	1 75 @ 2 00
Liverpool, sack, ground, cargo	0 00 @ 1 80
from store	0 00 @ 2 00
American	1 70 @ 1 75
Sugar, ℔ ℔.,	
Cuba	00 @ 16½
Porto Rico	00 @ 15
C.	15½ @ 16
B.	17 @ 18
A.	18 @ 19
Crushed.	19 @ 19½
Soap, ℔ ℔.,	
Northern,	7 @ 13
Wilmington,	
Ext. Family,	10½ @ 11
Family	10 @ 10
Chemical,	9½ @ 10
Pale	8 @ 10½
Shingles, ℔ M.,	
Contract	4 00 @ 5 50
Common	3 00 @ 3 50
Staves, ℔ M.,	
W. O. bbl	00 00 @ 30 00
R. O. hhd	00 00 @ 00 00
Timber, ℔ M.,	
Shipping.	13 50 @ 14 00
Mill, prme	12 00 @ 13 00
Mill Fair.	8 50 @ 10 00
Mill, inferior to ord.	5 00 @ 6 50
Tallow, ℔.	10 @ 11

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
September 30, 1869.

Turpentine—Since the close of our last review the market has ruled quite steady for this article, though in the price of virgin we reduce our figures, it now being put at the same quotation as yellow dip. The quantity coming to market is very small, and not sufficient for distilling purposes, being confined principally to small parcels, which are readily taken upon receipt at $2 50 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard, ℔ 280 ℔s. The sales are as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	72	$3 00	$2 50	$1 50
Saturday	107	3 00	2 50	1 50
Tuesday	143	3 00	2 50	1 50
Wednesday	93	2 50	2 50	1 50

Spirits Turpentine—During the week just ended we have no material alteration to report in this article. On Friday last there was a slight advance in price, but on Saturday there was a decline, and the market since has ruled at 40 cents, at which figure it closed on Wednesday. There has existed a moderate enquiry, and parcels have generally found sale when offered at figures given below. This (Thursday) morning there is some dullness in the market, and buyers are offering 39 cents, while factors are holding for a higher figure. We quote sales as follows:

Friday	17	casks at	40½	cents	per gallon.
Do	56	"	41	"	"
Saturday	18	"	40	"	"
Monday	280	"	39½@40	"	"
Tuesday	49	"	40	"	"
Wednesday	751	"	40	"	"

Rosin.—In the market for this article we have no material alteration to report since the close of our last review. There has been a better enquiry for the lower grades, and in a few instances there has been a slight advance in price; closing, however, at about the same quotations given on Thursday last. For the better qualities the demand has been light, though the sales effected have been at firmer rates. The receipts are rather better than reported last week, the recent rise in the river having enabled a few parcels to be brought in from above tide-way; the stock, however, in factors' hands is only moderate. We quote sales as follows: Friday, 753 bbls. at $1 62½ for No. 2, $4 for extra No. 1, and $4 75 for Pale; Saturday, 1,262 bbls. at $1 60@$1 62½ for strained, $3 50 for No. 1, and $4 for low Pale; Monday, 563 bbls. at $1 60 for strained, and $1 75 for No. 2; Tuesday, 520 bbls. at $1 80 for No. 2, $2 50@$3 37½ for No. 1, and $4 12½ for Pale; Wednesday, 2,753 bbls. at $1 60@$1 62½ for strained, $1 65, $1 70, $1 80@$1 85 for No. 2, $2 for extra No. 2, and $2 25, $2 50, $3, $3 50@$3 60 for No. 1, as in quality—all ℔ bbl. of 280 ℔s.

Tar—Has been in fair enquiry from shippers during the past week, and the the price is 5 cents higher. Receipts continue small, and foot up only 337 bbls., which sold as follows: 37 bbls. at $2 80, and 300 bbls. at $2 90 ℔ bbl.

Barrels.—For empty spirit barrels the market rules without important alteration as regards prices. Very few arriving, and the stock in first hands is light, though adequate to meet the demand. We quote from wharf as follows: Second hand country, $2 30@$2 40 as they run, and $2 60 @$2 75 for selected;—New York, $2 90@$3 10 for second hand and new; country, $2 50@$2 75 for new;—city made, $2 75@$3 each for new, according to quantity.

Beef Cattle and Sheep.—Beeves have been brought to market quite freely during the week, and there is a full stock in the hands of butchers. We quote sales on the hoof at 6@8 cents ℔ ℔. Sheep are in moderate stock, and dull of sale at $1 50@$2 50 each.

Beeswax—Sells at 37@38 cents ℔ ℔.

Corn Meal—Is in rather better supply, and sells from the mill at $1 50@1 55 ℔ bushel.

Cotton—During the week just closed there has existed a moderate inquiry for this article, and parcels have generally found sale when offered. The advices from abroad, however, are unfavorable, and consequently the market for a day or two has ruled less firm, and clsed quiet at a slight decline. The sales are some 450 bales at 25, 25½, 25¾@26 cents ℔ ℔.—closing at 25 cents for low middling.

Iron Bands and Ties for Cotton are in moderate stock, and sell at the following quotations: Arrow, 6½@7 cents; Buckle, 6½@7 cents ℔ ℔.

Eggs—Are in better supply; and prices lower. Sell by the quantity at 25@27 cents ℔ dozen.

Fertilizers—Are in light request, and the market is moderately supplied. From store we quote as follows: Peruvian Guano, $00@$95; Pacific do. $00@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Whitelock's Cerealizer $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $28; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $58; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60—all ℔ ton of 2,000 ℔s.

Flour—In the market for Northern brands we have no material alteration to report for the week. The supply in store is fully adequate to meet the demand at present existing, and we refer to table for quotations, according to quantity and quality.

Fish—Mullets are in fair request, and very few coming to market. We quote small sales from wharf at $7@$7 25 for pine, and $9 50 for oak bbls.

Grain.—In the Corn market we have to report less firmness since our last, and prices are a shade lower. Recent arrivals have somewhat replenished the market, and there is less enquiry. Receipts for the week about 8,000 bushels, which came to dealers and has gone into store, and is selling in the small way at $1 45@$1 50 ℔ bushel, bags included. No cargo sales, and we quote nominally at $1 35@$1 40.—Oats—Are in very good supply, and only a light demand exists. Sell in the small way from store at 85@90 cents ℔ bushel.——Peas.—No receipts or sales by the quantity that we are aware of, but the market continues to be pretty well supplied with Cow. We quote at $1@$1 10 ℔ bushel. Rice.— For clean there is merely a retail demand, which the supply is sufficient to meet. We quote Carolina at 9½@10 cents ℔ ℔.

Hay—Is in pretty fair stock, and demand moderate. One lot of 70 bales Eastern received and sold from wharf at $1 32½ ℔ 100 ℔s. No sales of Northern reported for the week, and we quote at 70@75 cents.

Lime—Supply fair, and merely a local demand. We quote from store at $1 70@$1 75 ℔ cask.

Lumber—Is in full supply, and we hear of nothing new to report. Sales are being made from the city mills at the following quotations:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$20 00 @ 21 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 21 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @ 22 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ℔ specifications	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring	18 00 @ 20 00

Molasses—Is in moderate stock, and there is a fair retail business doing from store at quotations given in table.

Pea Nuts—Have been in moderate request, and the price has improved. None coming to market. A few small parcels have been sold from store during the week at figures ranging from $2 10 to $2 25 ℔ bushel for prime to extra quality.

Potatoes—Irish are in moderate demand, and sell at $2 50@$3 ℔ bbl. Sweet are in good supply, and bring from carts $1 to $1 20 ℔ bushel.

Poultry—Supply small, and demand fair. Live chickens sell at 20@35 cents, as to size, and grown fowls at 40@45 cents each.

Provisions—The Bacon market continues to rule very firm, and prices are a shade better.— North Carolina cured is in very poor supply, only a few small lots being in retailers' hands. A brisk demand exists, and high figures are readily obtained. We quote meagre receipts, and sales at 20@22 cents for sides, 21@22 cents for hog round, and 23@25 cents ℔ ℔ for hams, according to quality. Western is in fair request, and stock only moderate. Sales from store at 18@18½ cents for shoulders, and 21@21½ cents ℔ ℔ for sides.——Lard—Supply of Northern is moderate, and fully sufficient to meet the demand. We quote at 17½ to 22½ cents ℔ ℔, by the package.——Pork—For Northern there is only a light demand, and supply small. Sales have taken place from store at figures given in table.

Salt—For the past two or three weeks a few cargoes have arrived from Liverpool, and the market is at present well supplied. A moderate business has been doing, and we quote sales from first hands at $1 85@1 90, and from store at $2 ℔ sack.

Shingles.—No demand for shipment, and the market rules dull for all qualities. Small sales are being made at $2 50@$3 for Common, and $4 50@$5 ℔ M. for Contract.

Timber—Is in moderate request for mill purposes, and prices are about the same. A recent rise in the river has enabled a few rafts to reach market, which, with receipts by railroad, have been taken at figures ranging within quotations in table.

Wood—Is beginning to come in more freely, and sells by the boat load at $2 50 for pine and ash, and $2 75@$3 ℔ cord for oak.

Freights.—In this market we have nothing new to report. Vessels to New York are wanted, and readily obtain cargoes. To other ports there is only a small quantity of produce at present offering shipment. Our quotations in table are for last rates paid both steam and sail vessels.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
To New York.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 65	$ 00 @ $ 65
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 65	00 @ 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 0 90
Rosin, "	@ 0 65	62½ @ 65
Cotton, per bale.	00 @ 2 50	@ ⅜
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 75	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 8	00 @ 10
To Philadelphia.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 60	0 00 @ 50
Tar, "	0 00 @ 60	0 00 @ 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 90
Rosin,	0 00 @ 60	00 @ 50
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ ⅜	00 @ ⅜
Cotton Goods, per bale.	00 @ 75	0 00 @ 1 00
Pea Nuts,	00 @ 12½	00 @ 12
Lumber,	00 00 @ 9 00	00 00 @ 8 00
To Baltimore.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 55	0 00 @ 0 50
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 55	0 00 @ 0 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 90	0 00 @ 0 80
Rosin,	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 50
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 1 50	00 @ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 10	00 @ 00
To Boston.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 75
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 75
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 15
Rosin,	0 00 @ 0 25	60 @ 75
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	@ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 00 @ 15

BE BEAUTIFUL.

If you desire beauty you should use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It gives a soft, refined, satin-like texture to the Complexion, removes Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Tan, &c., and adds a tinge of Pearly Bloom to the plainest features. It brings the Bloom of Youth to the fading cheek and changes the rustic Country Girl into a Fashionable City Belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of Beauty. No lady need complain of her Complexion who will invest 75 cents in this delightful article.

Lyon's Kathairon is the best Hair Dressing in use.

oct 1 34-1m

THE HEALING POOL.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, WHO HAVE fallen into vicious habits, and now desire a higher life, and a better MANHOOD, with certain means of relief for the afflicted. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

sept 25 307&33-3mch

Superior Court—Duplin County.

Wm. H. Williams, Pl'tff.
Against
Spaight Hill,
Calhoun Hill,
Frances Hill,
Buckner L. Hill,
Adolphus G. Moseley, Def'ts.
} Order for Service by Publication.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, IT APPEARING from the affidavit of the plaintiff—

I. That the defendant, Spaight Hill, cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That said defendant is not a resident of this State, but has an interest in property therein.

It is ordered,

I. That service of the summons be made by publication in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively.

II. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post-office by the said plaintiff, directed to the said defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said plaintiff, and said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

:Seal: Given under my hand and seal of office, at office in Kenansville, the 25th day of September, A. D. 1869.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court Duplin County.

oct 1 34-W6w

JUSTICE'S COURT, September 25, '69

Calvin C. Gore
against
Reuben Long.
} Attachment.

REUBEN LONG WILL HEREBY TAKE notice that the said Calvin C. Gore has this day sued out a Warrant of Attachment against him for the sum of Ninety-One Dollars, due by former judgment as co-surety to Isaac Long, returnable before W. J. Stanly, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for Columbus County and State of North Carolina, on the 6th day of November, 1869, in the town of Whiteville, where and when he can appear and answer the said complaint.

W. J. STANLY, J. P.

oct 1 34-W6w

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, removed to No. 59, West 42d Street, opposite Reservoir Park, New York City. References: Bishop Potter, New York; Bishop Davis, South Carolina; Rev. W. T. Brantly, Atlanta, Georgia; Professor Henry, Smithsonian Institute; General Wade Hampton, South Carolina; W. W. Corcoran, Washington, D. C.; President Middleton, Charleston College; Professor Charles Davies, New York; W. Gilmore Simms, South Carolina; Professor Bartlett, West Point Military Academy.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.

State Elections.

State elections will take place this Fall as follows :

Indiana	Oct. 12	Kansas	Nov. 2
Iowa	" 12	Maryland	" 2
Nebraska	" 12	Massachusetts	" 2
Ohio	" 12	Michigan	" 2
Pennsylvania	" 12	Minnesota	" 2
West Virginia	" 23	Missouri	" 2
Arkansas	Nov. 1	Nevada	" 2
Louisiana	"	New Jersey	" 2
Alabama	" 2	New York	" 2
Florida	" 2	Wisconsin	" 2
Illinois	" 2	South Carolina	" 23

Unjust Discrimination—North Carolina Railroad.

A Hillsboro' correspondent of the Raleigh *Sentinel* says :

"I started this to tell you of Pogue and the onions. Pogue is the enterprising Tinner whose advertisement is to be found in your paper. He shipped nine bags of onions to Wilmington—weight 1,221 pounds ; freight to Goldsboro, $8 21; from Goldsboro' to Wilmington, only $1 22. The distance from Hillsboro' to Goldsboro' is about the same as from Goldsboro' to Wilmington.—How and why is this ?"

We have frequently urged that the North Carolina Railroad was operated inimically to North Carolina ports. Of course we have been met with prompt denial upon the part of the management of that road. We copy the above extract not only in proof of our repeated assertions, but to show that this prejudice extends to the detriment of the people along the line of the road. We would ask what would have been the charges upon Mr. Pogue's freight if it had been shipped to Norfolk, more than fifty miles further, and what would have been the rate per mile received by the North Carolina Railroad ? Why tax the people along the line of that Railroad so heavily should they desire to seek the Wilmington market with their produce ? We venture to say that our domestic market, at least, is the very best open to the people of Central North Carolina, if their produce was not not so highly taxed by the North Carolina Railroad for the privilege of being sold here.

We disclaim any prejudice against President SMITH, personally or officially. We give him credit for great industry and faithfulness in the discharge of his duties If his judgment was not led captive by his prejudices he might yet redeem his administration from the error into which he was betrayed in the earlier days of his Presidency by those experienced men who control the roads forming his Northern and Southern connections. We believe Major SMITH is devoted to his road and to his State, and would not willingly and knowingly do anything to injure the one or the other. If he could once get loose from the contract which requires him to manage his road for the benefit of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad and Norfolk, we are satisfied he would do nothing to the detriment of our State ports, certainly not if his road was not benefited thereby.

We opposed the consolidation of the North Carolina and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroads, first upon legal grounds, and secondly for the reason that we did not think all the advantages of the former should be given to Newbern. Yet we find that practically it is consolidated with the roads leading to Norfolk. This is surely a perversion of the views entertained by its projectors and the purposes for which millions of money were appropriated, and on account of which the people of North Carolina have been and must continue to be taxed.

We surely cannot tell why this prejudice exists to Wilmington. Self-interest would dictate to the feeblest intellect that the building up of our own sea-ports will be beneficial to every citizen and every interest in North Carolina. Much less can we divine why a road having advantages from its position for the carrying trade from its section of four ports should cast aside three. As a business transaction it was stupid—if it resulted from personal or local prejudice, it was wrong. We do sincerely think that these unjust discriminations should cease, and that this great North Carolina work shall not be operated in direct hostility to her own people.

Our citizens feel no ill-will towards President SMITH. As a man, we like his rough, independent, but genial manners. His politics we don't like, and we don't believe he is very much in love with them himself. They carried him into a snug office and he must praise the bridge which enables him to cross the stream in safety. He certainly has no just cause to act in hostility to us and our interests. We do not ask him to sacrifice his road ; we admire him for the evident interest he manifests in its welfare. We forgive him his heavy extra charges upon insignificant parcels belonging to passengers who had paid more than an hundred dollars of passage money, for he says he makes every edge cut ; but we do blame him for his unaccountable hostility to us and our interests, in matters in which his road could possibly receive no detriment, but we believe would be materially benefited. We ask Major SMITH to turn this matter over in his mind, and if he cannot do what his better judgment dictates and what is right, let him come as near doing so as the unfortunate and ill-advised "contract" will permit him.

Proposed Tax on Cotton—Southern Recuperation.

"Among the indications of the Internal Revenue laws to be submitted to Congress," reads a paragraph going the rounds of the press, "will be a tax of one cent per pound on cotton. It is believed that such a tax will yield fully $15,000,000 a year, and this would justify the repeal of that portion of the law imposing special taxes, relieving the laboring and manufacturing interests of a great burden."

Relieve the laboring interests indeed ! And where ? Not, surely, in the South, where that portion of the laboring class which raises cotton unanimously supports the Congress which is expected to impose the tax. On the other hand it will be robbing those laborers of from four to five per. cent of their hard earned wages. It will be taxing the labor of Southern negroes for the benefit of Northern whites. It will be heaping burdens upon a crippled people for the benefit of their more prosperous brethren. It will be in keeping with the legislation of the country since the war which is continually devising means to retard and hinder the recuperation of the South.

We are accustomed to read in Radical papers, yes, in those published in the South, too, that the improving financial condition of our people is "the material results of reconstruction." Yet we know, as do those editors, that our people have prospered in spite of the hostile legislation of Congress. We know, as do they, that Southern energy, perseverance and skill have triumphed over the wasting and destructive effects of reconstruction. What, indeed, has Congress done to advance the material interest of the South ? Have our rivers and harbors been improved ? Has the cause of education been promoted ? Have the burdens of government been lightened ? Have our necessities been provided for ; our petitions heeded ; our wants appreciated ; or our rights respected ? Negroes have been exalted and made superior in political rights to the whites ; they have been fed and educated at the public expense, while their employers, the impoverished whites, have been ground down by the burdensome ordinary taxes, and made the victims of the most extraordinary and vindictive special taxation ever imposed only upon one portion of the people of a common government.

In spite of all this oppression, the Southern people have prospered and are prospering. By their own labors and courage and perseverance, under the blessings of Heaven, our people are gradually regaining their liberties and their lost prosperities. In spite of the private and public hatred of their own countrymen ; in the face of the hostile legislation of *their (?)* Congress, without the aid, yes, without the sympathy of any country or people on the face of the globe, the people of the South are rapidly advancing in material prosperity. Instead of becoming a howling wilderness, as its enemies desired and determined it should be, the South is rapidly advancing in the scale of wealth and prosperity, and is destined to become the seat of a great and powerful people.

Chinese Immigration.

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, in a letter to a Kentucky gentleman on Chinese immigration, says he does not regard this class of population desirable in Virginia or Kentucky, but thinks it may be of great service in the cotton, rice and sugar States. He is of opinion that the question will settle itself, under the law of self-interest, irrespective of the views of politicians or the legislation of Congress.

This is in exact keeping with the views we have entertained and attempted to make known in our columns. The question of Chinese immigration is not and cannot be a question of party politics, but will be regulated by self-interest altogether. We do not believe that the people of Kentucky, nor those of Virginia, except in rare instances, need the labor of these people. Neither their climate, soil or productions suit the Chinese. The same is true of other Southern States. Only certain sections in the Carolinas require this class of laborers. And self-interest will dictate to the planters in those sections the advantages of employing Chinese laborers, and it will be done without regard to the views of politicians or the legislation of Congress.

There is but little complaint of the *price* of labor. We are not advocates of Chinese immigration to cheapen labor. We want the quality improved and the quantity increased. Our agriculturalists have suffered more from the bad faith of their employes than from the amount of wages demanded. Crops have been injured and fields have remained untilled on account of the unreliability of laborers. This has been one of the chief difficulties experienced.

And, besides, we want more laborers. Hundreds and thousands of acres of cleared lands remain idle, and the large part of the lands of the South have never been cleared. The negro population is rapidly decreasing. The females have almost entirely abandoned the fields, and the males crowd our towns and cities. There is a general indisposition among them to continue to cultivate the soil. When they are faithful and industrious, and we are glad to know that under all the evil influences which surround them many, very many have remained so, there are no laborers better adapted to the wants and habits of our farmers. But the supply is not equal to the demand.

Our necessities can better be met in this immediate section of the country by employing Chinese than those from any other quarter. And if they could not, our efforts to obtain labor elsewhere have proved fruitless. We can get it from China, and we must have it.

Away, then, with appeals to our laboring classes that the importation of Chinese is to cheapen human labor ; out upon efforts to give it a party aspect. We want good, reliable and sufficient labor to cultivate our fertile fields, and we are willing to pay a fair price for it, and we will have it.

Taxes and the State Debt.

From all quarters come the grumblings of an over-taxed people. The Sheriffs of counties in the western part of the State complain that they find it difficult and frequently impossible to collect the "Special Tax." We more than suspect the people find it impossible to meet the burdens which a corrupt Legislature, under the whip and spur of a more corrupt "Ring," have imposed upon them. We hear none express themselves in regard to their taxes who have not *paid more than double* of the very liberal calculations which they had previously made. The Editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, writing from Rockingham county says : "John C. Wall, who is poor, works hard and makes fine tobacco, told us his tax last year was $3 86 ; this year, upon the same property, it was $27." The same report comes from all sources. The burdens of the people are even greater, in the very outset of Radical taxation, than Conservative speakers and papers predicted in the State canvass of 1867, Radical frauds and corruptions have been greater than their political enemies conceived.

If taxes are so high at present, what will they be when Radical policy matures all the schemes for the expenditure of money now in contemplation. Millions of dollars of appropriations have been declared invalid, and the Treasurer enjoined from issuing the Bonds. Yet the "Railroad Ring," the "Penitentiary Ring," the "University Ring" and the "Common School Ring," are in full blast, and all will attack the Legislature at its next session, as they did at the last, with *arguments* too strong for resistance, and we expect to see them again in the full tide of success, running riot with the funds of the State, without control, save by the uncertain authority of the Courts. Will it end short of the ruin of the hard working honest people of North Carolina ?

Did our readers ever calculate the benefit the State receives from the enormous debt created by the last Legislature to build railroads—a debt made valid by the Supreme Court by destroying the invariable proportion established by the Constitution between the poll tax and property tax ? Mr. Treasurer Jenkins, in a recent communication to the Raleigh *Sentinel*, says that the total amount of new bonds authorized by the General Assembly for Railroads, not pronounced unconstitutional, is, in round numbers, $16,000,000. This leaves about $10,000,000 declared invalid by the Supreme Court. These bonds, pronounced constitutional, have generally been sold at an average of *forty-eight cents* in greenbacks. But it must be recollected that they have been sold with the interest coupons attached. Consequently the interest from January until the date of their sale must be deducted from any calculation showing the amount of money accruing to the Railroads from them. We suppose it is fair to estimate that two cents, the interest for four months, would be a proper average, so that we have *forty-six cents in greenbacks* as the amount actually received.

Then for $16,000,000 of bonds the State receives in depreciated currency only	$7,360,000
But the people of the State pay 6 *per cent.* upon $16,000,000	$960,000
The interest on $7,360,000, the amount actually received, is	$441,600
Which, deducted from the interest paid, leaves the amount of interest, which the people of North Carolina actually pay ON NOTHING	$518,400

(In the above estimate we differ from that of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, in that we do not reduce the greenbacks to gold, and we deduct the interest due on the bonds from the amount paid for them).

These bonds run for thirty years. Consequently the people of the State pay as interest ON NOTHING, at the rate of $518,400 per annum, the enormous sum of $15,552,000. At the end of this time, however, the full amount of $16,000,000 must be paid, and not the sum received, which was $7,360,000. Consequently the people must pay $8,640,000, from which they have realized *nothing*, which, added to the $15,552,000 of *interest on nothing*, makes a total of TWENTY FOUR MILLION ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS which Radical profligacy and corruption have burdened the impoverished tax payers of the State, for which they will not be benefited *one single cent. Upward of eight hundred thousand dollars a year.*

Here is a candid and correct exhibit of the *Railroad appropriations* ONLY made by the last Legislature, and their bearings upon the future prosperity of the State. We acknowledge our indebtedness to the Raleigh *Sentinel* for much of the *data*. We ask the people of North Carolina to ponder carefully these figures and see how their substance is being wasted by extravagance, and the fruits of their labors stolen by corruption. Was there ever a more vivid picture of wicked extravagance and profligate excess ? How long must our people submit to such robberies from penniless adventurers and native mendicants ? How long ?

APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICES.—The Clerk of the Superior Court has recently made two appointments of Justices in this county, to fill vacancies occasioned by a failure to serve, etc. They are as follows :

Franklin township—Wm. Robinson.

Columbia township—G. F. Walker.

Both parties are well known citizens of the county.

THE POWER OF INSTINCT AS ILLUSTRATED BY A CAT-ASTROPHER.—A bait ; a mouse with eager desire on the eve of gratification ; puss intent, crouched, motionless. You have thus the "mise en scene." Like a true statesman, precisely "at the right time," puss made her leap and caught—nay, *was* caught by a rat trap. Puss fled in terror : though nearly maddened by the agony she suffered from the instrument she bore with her, its teeth buried in her leg, her instinct with unerring certainty directed her flight to those whose vocation it is to succor distress. A gentleman of the bar with ready charity promptly relieved her, and puss sped away rejoicing, her gratitude too great for vocal expression, but her tail waving in exultation.

Thus guided, let damsels in difficulty resort to the same *feline* attorney, assured that for a "sma" fee their injury will be redressed ; and if poor and unable to pay otherwise than by a smile, still assured that that smile will not only be received in payment, but repaid by many smiles—"*provided, nevertheless,*" the client be young and fair.

AN AMUSING QUARREL ABOUT A MATTRESS.—Dry and tiresome as they may appear, legal investigations very often develop some most amusing occurrences. Judge Cantwell, at chambers, has had before him a case of this character. A Mrs Mary Ward lodged complaint against her son-in-law, Wm. S. Melton, charging him with stealing one mattress, her property. Melton was brought before the Judge on a warrant duly conceived, and if imperfect liable to be amended thereafter, and was confronted with the formal charge of larceny. A host of witnesses had been summoned and were formally presented by "Mr." Hill, the Constable, elect. The Judge became attentive and devoted several hours of the afternoon to the investigation, which did not conclude until evening had fairly set in. And the plain facts developed from a mixture of testimony are most legibly these. Melton, the defendant, at one time of his life (about six years ago !) married, and his wife was a woman. That wife had a mother and that mother also was a woman, the complainant in this case, Mrs. Ward. And that mother knew her daughter's husband was poor, but, as some mothers naturally are, she was anxious to have her daughter married, and to facilitate matters as far as possible she *loaned* the newly married couple a mattress—the identical mattress named in the warrant—to sleep on, else they would have been compelled to sleep without a mattress, or even a feather bed. After a lapse of six years, the honeymoon and the romance of young married life having worn off—though all the time the couple slept on the same mattress—the wife abandoned the husband, and not the husband the wife. The uninterested creature, with the assistance of her mother, quietly removed the dearly prized mattress from her husband's premises by the back way, and did not forget in her flight to take with her other household effects, the husband being absent. The beloved mattress was secretly taken to a neighbor's house and there left. The neighbor thought the action suspicious and for fear of harm to herself removed it from the house and concealed it beneath some bushes in rear of her premises: meanwhile the wife and mother sat down at the mother's house to think. The husband erewhile returned home; wife, mattress and other effects were gone. He discovered their loss, instituted a search; he went to the neighbor's; there he spied the darling, lost mattress; he seized it with triumph; he took it home and slept on it and dreamed of his wife without hope. Morning dawned and the mother-in-law heard of the recapture: a brilliant idea seized her; she went for the officer and Melton was indicted for stealing the *borrowed* mattress.

Here were facts; here were revelations; here were confusions for the Judge. But with characteristic readiness he cut the Gordian knot, sent the husband home, blew away with the breath of judicial decision the foul aspersion on his character; restored to the mother-in-law the never-to-be-forgotten mattress, and said—"Madam, I'll thank you for the fees in this case." The prosecuting party when defeated *must* pay the costs.

And here ends the story of the stolen-borrowed mattress that once was loaned to a newly married couple.

For the Journal.

"County Historical Society."

At a meeting of citizens held at Rocky Point some time since, we were requested to prepare an address urging the formation of a county Historical Society, and in compliance with the wishes of that meeting, have the honor of submitting to the public the following

ADDRESS.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the benefits accruing from Historical Societies. They exercise important influences in every aspect in which they can be evinced. By this means facts are collected ready to be digested by the future historian, and truth is discouraged from the mists in which envy and prejudice envelop it. Preeminent among the considerations that induce us to inaugurate such an Association, is a laudable desire to preserve the names of those sons of New Hanover, who, in their day and generation, have upheld the honor of their country by deeds of heroism and fortitude.

The objects of the Society will be to collect such traditions as relate to the early history of this section, to examine into the origin of the various names which our ancestors gave to the different points of interest in the country, to collate all facts that may enlighten us on past events, and finally, to preserve for the benefit of posterity some accounts of our distinguished citizens whose lives have illustrated the character and genius of their country men.

If our efforts were to cease here we would have a field full of subjects worthy of investigation ; but a duty almost sacred requires us to enlarge the scope of our undertaking. A due regard for the truth of history demands that we should collect, for preservation, such incidents of the late war as affect the reputation of our citizens.

If the issues of the war had been decided in our favor our bravest and best would have received the rich reward of imperishable renown. And because the paeans of victory were denied us, shall we cease to regard them as worthy of the highest honor ? Their public acts, as well as their private lives, have been creditable alike to themselves and to their native country. Their conduct in the former no less than their bearing in the field may well evoke for them the applause of posterity. Their deeds of daring, their patient endurance under the most trying circumstances, their hot patriotism and admirable spirit of self-sacrifice merit a fame that should live forever in the hearts of their people. Wherever virtue is cherished, and heroism is regarded as worthy of emulation, their names should be household words—synonymous with honor and courage. And in particular should we, of New Hanover, use every effort to rescue from oblivion the fame of these citizens, whose devotion to principle and love of country lend additional lustre to the glory of our section. The children of the Cape Fear should be taught that to them is due the highest meed of praise. In the conduct of our illustrious dead should they find bright examples to guide them in safety through the perils of life ; for history may be searched in vain to discover characters more highly endowed with exalted attributes than these sons of New Hanover.—The story of their sacrifices, privations and brilliant achievements cannot fail to attract the young and inspire them with those manly sentiments which at once adorn and ennoble human nature.

Let us, then, undertake to perpetuate their memory—to place their name and their fame beyond the destroying power of time.

Such an object appeals most strongly to every citizen of the county, and we confidently anticipate that many will manifest their interest in the premises by yielding their hearty concurrence to our solicitation in this behalf.

We respectfully request all who are inclined to co-operate with us to meet in the Reading Room of Library Association—City Hall—at 8 p. m., Tuesday of Superior Court week, October 19th.

S. A. ASHE,
CHAS. W. MCCLAMMY,
W. W. LANE,
S. G. ALEXANDER,
G. J. MCREE,
Committee.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22, 1869.

Dear Journal:—I have repeatedly said in these letters that the Internal Revenue Department levied a tax upon farmers, either as manufacturers or produce dealers. This statement of mine has been denounced and denied by Radical journals, although the farmers knew it to be true. I herewith give you the decision of the Internal Revenue Commissioner on the subject, which fully corroborates my statement. In reply to a question asked by Assessor Belcher, of Georgia, whether parties should be taxed as retail dealers who sell fruit and vegetables in excess of one thousand dollars per annum, Acting Commissioner Douglass replied that it was not necessary to sell to the amount of one thousand dollars to make him liable to special tax. If it is his occupation or any part of his occupation to keep agricultrral or farm products, or to sell them (except by peddling them on foot) he should be taxed as a produce broker, and also without regard to the amount of his sales. A man is also liable as a produce broker even though he makes no sales at all, but purchases only. A person who sells fruits and vegetables from a store or stand is liable as a produce broker, even though his annual sales, including sales of all other merchandise, do not exceed one thousand dollars, and *without regard to whether the fruits and vegetables and farm products are of his own raising or not.*" In accordance with this ruling the Assessor of the District of Columbia has already notified a number of Maryland and Virginia farmers coming into Washington and Georgetown, who bring fruit, vegetables, hay and other farm products to market, that they must take out the license required by this decision. A great deal of excitement is manifested here on this subject.

Now, above I have epitomized the decision of the Commissioner. You will note that a person who sells fruit, vegetables, &c., from a store or *stand*, must take out a license. What is the Commissioner's definition of stand ? We cannot be guided, in asking this question, by any reference to such obsolete old fogies as the Lexicographers. The age is progressive, and so are meanings of words, and as the age is expansive, so must the force of words increase. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue's decision is final—there is no appeal from it, except to himself. Suppose he decides that if a farmer should sell his crop of wheat at the threshing ground, or even before being harvested, what is to prevent the Commissioner declaring the threshing floor or the ground itself a *stand* within the meaning of his decision ? Suppose a man hauls a load of wheat from his farm to a market, may not the place where he sells, or the wagon which contains it be declared, in the discretion of the Commissioner, a *stand ?*—So with corn, cattle, cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice, oats, everything that can be raised. And let it not be said that my conclusions are far fetched. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is as supreme as the Star Chamber, or the Venetian Council of Ten. He can do as he pleases. He has the power to assess a man at his own valuation, *the power to refuse him a hearing, and imprison him for the debt which the Commissioner has declared is due from the debtor to the Administration !* Of course then he has the power to make an arbitrary definition of the word *stand*.

The object of the Internal Revenue Commissioner in making the decision is two fold. The administration and its thieves want more money. Like the horse leech, they never cry "enough." Secondly, they want to influence the farmers of Ohio and Pennsylvania to vote the Radical ticket for fear the taxation will be made worse if they do not—a more infamous and diabolically unjust system of taxation than ours cannot be devised. And yet, when I look at this entire system, I see "the handwriting on the wall." Said Julius Cæsar, once, of certain Gallic traitors against the peace of Rome, "Whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad." And these Radical leaders are mad. This decision is but one of a thousand proofs of their insane condition. And through the terrible dissatisfaction and indignation that are even now thundering against the Internal Revenue Department and its authors, the Radical party leaders, we shall very soon behold its destruction, its final and utter destruction.

A Very Singular Will.

A Novel Infirmary.

Yesterday we heard of and read part of the most singular will on record. The maker of the will is represented to be a shrewd, successful business man, who has accumulated quite a large fortune. He exhibits no other signs of insanity than may be derived from the extreme eccentricity of his will, although it is probable the courts will, in due course, be called upon to determine the question whether the testator was of sound and disposing mind.

The will disinherits all the natural heirs of the maker of it, and devises the entire property in trust for the establishment of an infirmary for cats. A most elaborate architectural plan for the necessary buildings is attached to and made part of the will. It provides areas for that sweet amatory converse so dear to the feline heart, and rat-holes of the most ravishing nature, to be kept well stocked. The most ingenious contrivances are provided for securing to the rat a chance of escape, so that the cats may not lose the pleasures of the chase by finding their prey come too easily. High walls are to be built, with gently-sloping roofs, for the moonlight promenade and other nocturnal amusements of the cats. The trustees are directed to select the grounds for this novel infirmary, in the most populous part of some great American city, and the devises are to be protected by a competent force of nurses, from the ravages of men and dogs. No person of the male sex is ever to be admitted within the walls, and no female who has children or is under thirty years old. There are hundreds of minute directions which we have no time to note.

One would suppose that in the foregoing provisions the testator had exhausted all the eccentricities of one man, however unique his nature ; but the last provision of the will seems more outrageously *bizarre* than any that go before. Says the devisor : "I have all my life been taught to believe that every thing in and about man was intended to be useful, and that it was man's duty, as lord of animals, to protect all the lesser species, even as God protects and watches over him. For these two combined reasons—first, that my body, even after death, may continue to be made useful ; and secondly, that it may be made instrumental, as far as possible, in furnishing a substitute for the protection of the bodies of my dear friends, the cats—I do hereby devise and bequeath the intestines of my body to be made up into fiddle-strings, the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of an accordeon, which shall be played in the auditorium of the Cat Infirmary by one of the regular nurses, to be selected for that purpose exclusively—the playing to be kept up forever and ever without cessation day or night, in order that the cats may have the privilege of always hearing and enjoying that instrument which is the nearest approach to their natural voice."

If any journal can give us information of a more singular will than this, we should like to hear of it.

Columbus (Ohio) *Journal, May* 22.

Our Mountain Correspondence.

Whirligigs and the Holden-Carpet-bag-Radical Party—Newspaper Matters—Things About Asheville.

ASHEVILLE, Sept. 18th, 1869.

Dear Journal:—Matters in this part of North Carolina's broad domain are, in a political sense, rather "obfusticated." It is curious to notice the deep interest which those political demagogues take in the spreading liberal idea of amnesty, kindness and good will to all men, and of every condition and previous status. I mean those who have hitherto thought nothing too scornful, nothing too vile, nothing too black to be heaped upon the South and Southern men. At the stand point of this individual we are forced to smile, and forced to say—out upon any party of liberalism in the South that will have anything to do with such rascals, or trust its honor to their safe keeping. If men fought for you, and betrayed you when your weakness was felt, can you trust them ? If men espoused your political cause and abandoned you when in their false deduction they concluded you would never ascend, can you have faith ? Faith in them! Trust in them ! Let them sneak in as they are now trying to do, and rogues will attain the seats of profit and honor, and honest, sincere friends, friends at all times, and in all positions, will, if it were possible, be constrained to do them reverence. These pettifoggers, these Micawbers, these political whirligigs, think that their harvest is at hand. They speak contemptuously of Holden, and of that Legislature of which some of them are ignoble members, and thereby think are making strong friends of those people whom they have deceived.

The growing discontent of the people, owing to the enormous taxes and other causes, but especially the first, is bringing around those, traitors to their country's honor, and their country's trust, to a deep conviction of their lack of patriotism !—Words formed on the lips, springing from deceit. It is a grateful feeling to have to know that the intelligence of the State is moving cautiously in this new turn of things. The virtue and the intelligence that have been kept down by vice and ignorance, marshaled by their pure patriotic leaders will triumph. That we know, says Captain this, and General that, and by hook or by crook we must jump into the popular current. We have brass enough for ballast, and hypocrisy enough for cork. Not long since a man went through the mockery of leaving the Conservative party, and join the Radical. He thought, no doubt, that he would be the next on the roll for Congress. He finds now, however, that the Holden-Carpet-Bag-Radical Party is an incubus on the State, is devouring it by means of a tyrannical unwise taxation.—The Liberal party for me ! Another man, a leader of the people in these parts, knavishly joined the same party. Political tricks had their fling, and he was tricked at Washington. He is disgusted, and will now pitch in *vi et armis* into the embryo organization. Now these men, and such like, are they to be returned by the people to the State or the Federal halls of legislation ? This whole district will go unanimously for the Conservative ticket, but those men will not figure there. The people are after all not fools. They will be led, but their leaders this time will be honest men. This State needs a political regeneration. It has ample time to prepare for the festal day. The people will work, black and white, on the liberal ground. There will then be a common platform, on which the battle may go on without restriction. They will get *the* power as a *sine qua non* of future application. That gained, they will from experience know how to wield it, and administer justice.

The *News*, the sole Conservative organ west of the Blue Ridge, is advertised for sale. A new paper is talked of being established here, and in the interest of the rising party. Perhaps the *News* will fall into friendly hands. Its late editor, Dr. W. G. Sites, and in my estimation a star in literature, and a man well versed in the politics of the times, is lying here sick, but still able to contribute some of his pungent articles. During the war many of his poems fell among the soldiers of Lee, like *winged flames of fire*. Many of his pieces, I now see, are going the rounds of the press in honored verse, but in name unknown. He reminds one of the oft quoted lines—

"Full many a rose is born to blush unseen,
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."

It is the wish of many that he will be sole editor of the paper. Many of us here are now looking to the Wilmington JOURNAL as the manly exponent of freemens' principles. Always dignified, and *where* dignity is a virtue.

The railroads that are now in course of construction are bringing many laborers to this section of country. The streets of Asheville are *alive* with them every Saturday evening. They put some money in circulation. There is no doubt that when the railroads are completed emigration will turn rapidly this way. OUI.

Testimony for the South.

Mrs. H. Waddinger, a lady of high social position and much intelligence, from Hanover, Germany, has recently made a tour of observation through the South. Her purpose was to determine, in behalf of herself and others, the question of removal to America, and her impressions are communicated in a letter to the Memphis *Appeal*, from which the following extract is taken:

"The opinion entertained previous to my visit that the Southern States were in many respects far better adapted to the wants of my countrymen than the Northwest has been fully confirmed, and I shall not fail to advise them of their interest in the matter, and to use whatever influence I may be able to exert, both among my friends in Germany as well as those in the States north and west of yours, in giving such directions to emmagration."

German Emigration to the South.

A day or two ago a company of fifty-five German emigrants left New York for Mississippi, via Washington, Knoxville and Grand Junction. They are the first installment of a colony numbering some six hundred and fifty, who have purchased a tract of land and propose to locate in the vicinity of Water Valley, Mississippi.

A beautiful foundling, left in a doorstep at Pittsburg, Pa., a few evenings since, is to be sold at auction to the highest bidder next Saturday. An $800 bid has been made. The money realized is to be put to compound interest for the benefit of the child, when it arrives at the age of eighteen years.

A Short Crop and its Causes.

EUFAULA, Ala., Sept. 14, 1869.

Editor Enquirer : I have noticed since early spring a strong inclination upon the part of many of our planters, as well as our southern papers, to over-estimate the present cotton crop. The only support of the idea of a large crop that I have seen at all was the quantity planted. We began the present crop with a poor stand, owing to the scarcity of seed and the carelessness of the negroes in reducing it to a stand, chopping too much of it up. It will be recollected that we had a very wet and cold spring—a very unpropitious season—our cotton was planted ten days to two weeks later than last season, and the early spring was unfavorable to its growth and our land was badly prepared and badly worked, which encouraged the rapid growth of weeds and grass—all of which superinduced an unhealthy state of the plant, which seemed to encourage the propagation of insects, for I never saw as many of them upon cotton before as there were this season. They certainly drew upon the plant for their support, and in proportion as they were nourished and perpetuated the cotton plant was injured. I came to the conclusion that the peculiar cold and wet season and bad culture of the land not only retarded the early development and healthy growth of the plant, but facilitated the propagation of these destructive insects. In springing into life they found the *weed* in that peculiar unhealthy condition which seemed to be favorable for their nourishment and perpetuity, which fact seems to hold good with our fruit trees as well as our forest growth. This peculiar season of wet and cold weather, so injurious to the cotton plant, was succeeded by one of the dryest, hottest seasons I ever felt ; the *mercury*, protected from reflection, ranged for weeks from 89 deg. to 96 deg., and some days it rose to 101 degrees, and all the time dry. Had this heat been accompanied by occasional showers our cotton would not have suffered. I have never known cotton so injured by heat before ; the leaves, the squares, and small bolls withered, parched up and fell off by thousands, and the stalks and limbs became hard and ceased to grow or impart any nourishment to the foliage or fruit. And this condition of the plant was succeeded by a full development of the disease or animalcule known as the *rust*, and it is known that there is no further growth or maturity of the cotton plant after the attack of the rust, nor will the fruit mature upon the plant, but will open if sufficiently matured, though prematurely. I have never known *cotton* attacked by the *rust* at such an immature state of the plant as at the present season; and so far as my observation and inquiries go, all loose lands are more or less the subjects of its ruinous effects. Some of our stiff river lands are more exempt, and exemption may possibly be owing to some extent to the fact that the owners of such lands know if those lands are not thoroughly and early broken up, that they will not be very remunerative, and hence they get the earliest and best breaking up.

The cotton plant seems recently to be subject to more disasters than formerly, and it seems to be a more uncertain crop within the last few years ; and may this uncertainty not be to some extent attributable to the fact that we are later in beginning to prepare our grounds, and prepare them less effectually than formerly ? The casualties prejudicial to cotton culture are apparently on the increase, and I think if we will begin earlier and prepare more thoroughly our lands, we would be more successful in producing good cotton crops. The earth seems the resting place of the *germs* of some of the destructive animalcule of the cotton, and if so, then the earlier in Winter we expose them to the frosts and freezes, and the more effectually break up the earth, we would not only more effectually destroy them, but we would greatly increase the production of our farms.

In addition to the failure of the production of cotton as above stated, there is another fruitful cause of a short crop, which is the legitimate result of the facts already mentioned. I allude to the light yield of lint in proportion to the amount of seed cotton. My agent, an intelligent and practical farmer, weighed 500 pounds of seed cotton, ginned it, and obtained only 140 pounds of lint. He then ginned 3,000 pounds of seed cotton and got only 680 pounds of lint. And all cotton opening prematurely will produce a light return of lint, which the *rust* and excessive drouth will produce or bring about.

I am of the opinion that any *cotton* and in any season, well cultivated, will give you a better yield of lint than the same amount of cotton badly cultivated. This experiment was from cotton not well cultivated. I hope to receive a better yield from other squads, whose cotton has been more thoroughly cultivated. The lint seems to suffer even more than the cotton plant from misfortunes or bad culture, and hence I expect a short crop this season, first, from a bad stand ; secondly, bad work and slow beginning ; and lastly and mostly, from the almost universal prevalence of *rust*. And I fear the planters will do this Fall as they did in 1868—suffer the *cotton* to pass into the hands of speculators before the maximum price is reached. It does appear but just that he who makes the cotton should get all it is worth, and let the speculator and manufacturer speculate upon the mere nominal value, as do the operators in the Stock Exchange of New York and elsewhere.

Your friend, H. M. H.

Columbus Enquirer.

Terrible Tragedy.

A Man Attempts to Kill Himself, and Shoots His Daughter.

We learn from a gentleman from Orange county that a terrible tragedy was enacted near Rapidan Station, in that county, on Friday last, the particulars of which, as far as we could learn them, were as follows: Mr. William Walker, a farmer residing near Rapidan, determined on putting an end to his life while in a temporary fit of insanity, and with this purpose provided himself with a *pistol* and went to an upper room in his dwelling. His daughter, a young lady just grown up, observed his movements, and suspecting his intention, followed him to the room—the door of which was unlocked—entering the room just as her father was cocking the pistol. Screaming out at the top of her voice in order to alarm the other inmates of the house and secure their assistance, she threw herself upon her father, and seizing the weapon endeavored to wrench it from his grasp. In the struggle that ensued the weapon was accidentally fired, and the ball, passing through the hand of Miss Walker, entered her left breast, inflicting a mortal wound. The unfortunate young lady was not dead Saturday morning, but her recovery was deemed impossible.

The sight of his daughter lying weltering in her blood recalled the father to his senses, and he made no other attempt at self-destruction, but with the most agonizing cries threw himself upon her bleeding form and besought her to live. In this condition the father and his dying daughter were found by other members of the family, who, alarmed by the report of the pistol, hastened to ascertain its cause.

Physicians were promptly summoned to the wounded girl's assistance, and everything possible was done to relieve her sufferings, but, as before said, it is believed her life cannot be saved.

Lynchburg *News.*